

NOTABLE VICTORY FOR J. C. OSGOOD

Court Orders Stockholders' Meeting to Be Held December 10 and to Be in Charge of Osgood.

By Associated Press.
Denver, Oct. 1.—Judge Henry C. Caldwell in the United States circuit court decided the case of George C. Bartlett against Gates, Blair & Mitchell and the officers of the Colorado Fuel & Iron Co. This is the case in which Bartlett obtained an injunction preventing the stockholders' meeting of August 20 from being held and in which Gates and his associates filed a cross bill.

The court now orders that the stockholders' meeting be held on the 10th of December and that the effect of the order is that it be in charge of, and conducted by, Chairman Osgood in accordance with the by-laws of the company and the statutes of Colorado.

Gates and his associates have bitterly attacked the officers of the company for the passage of certain by-laws providing the manner in which stockholders' meetings should be conducted and have claimed that these by-laws were invalid and passed for the purpose of continuing the present management in power. The court holds that these by-laws are valid.

Judge Caldwell also decides against the contention of Gates that the stockholders list furnished by the Knickerbocker Trust Co. should be used for the purpose of determining who had a right to vote at the meeting and decides that the books of the secretary of the company shall be used in ascertaining that fact.

The court will appoint Judge Seymour D. Thompson of St. Louis as master to investigate and report to the stockholders' meeting who, in fact, had a right to vote, and for this purpose empowers him to take testimony in New York, Denver and El Paso. The court also decided that the owners of stock or their proxies had a right to vote if they did not appear on the New York books when the same closed.



JOHN C. OSGOOD.

NEW YORK DEMOCRATS

Exceptionally Strenuous Session Ended in Apparent Harmony.

By Associated Press.
Saratoga, N. Y., Oct. 1.—The Democratic state convention was so strenuous in its final hours as to bring almost personal conflict, and yet terminated in such perfect harmony as to allow completion of the state ticket with less than a hundred delegates out of 450 in the hall.

The convention began in the early morning with a prepared slate of candidates. The slate was not broken in any particular.

Naturally a great deal of interest centered in the convention in the attitude of Mr. Devereux, formerly chief of the police department of New York, who held a regular certificate of election from the Ninth district.

So thoroughly had he made up his mind that the convention would have none of him that he did not attend the meeting. He was, however, in the country and was present in the earliest hours of the morning in the rear of the convention hall announcing his attitude. When the convention decided to adopt the report of the committee by the vote of 322 to 25, Mr. Devereux, after being allowed to declare himself a good Democrat, and proceeded to hold a mass meeting on the steps of the United States hotel. Then Mr. Devereux started for home and threatened all sorts of disasters for the country should Mr. Devereux be elected.

When Mr. Devereux's name had been placed in nomination and the nominations closed, Nathan Strauss of New York appeared and offered objections to Mr. Devereux. He urged that he go to the platform to present them and he requested, in an eminently fair manner, the privilege of talking. He had hardly begun to state his objections, however, when he was roundly hissed and finally he was ruled out of order. He started to leave the platform, but the notes from which he was reading, into his pocket, and when he had reached the steps leading to the auditorium, he was surrounded by a number of newspaper men who desired copies of his remarks. He was attempting to determine how to give them when the policy of Tammany delegates surrounded him and, pressing him against the wall, took the notes from him and tore them up. Luckily he had preserved a copy in his pocket, and this copy he managed finally, after recovering his hat and gloves, to hand to the newspaper men.

The Strauss incident excited objections to the ticket, and the rest of it was nominated without any question or objection whatever.

In the platform as adopted, among the planks devoted to national topics are the following:

"Commercial freedom and revision of tariff. We believe with Jefferson in commercial freedom. Tariff taxation, like all other taxation, should be limited to the necessities of the government, economically administered. It should be imposed for public objects only and never for private purposes. It is the province of the government to abuse the power of taxation by enriching the few at the expense of the many. Protection to the consumers from unjust tariff exactions is therefore the protection which the people demand, and the manufacture of markets abroad. The policy of reciprocity in trade is the traditional Democratic policy and is in harmony with the spirit of the times.

THE PRESIDENT TO MEDIATE IN THE COAL CONTROVERSY

Chief Operators and Strike Leaders Invited to a Conference at the White House in Order to Avert a Fuel Famine During the Cold Weather.



PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT.

By Associated Press.
Washington, Oct. 1.—The coal situation in New York is no better today. The supplies of hard coal in the tenement districts are now at such a low ebb that dealers are charging their customers a trifle over one cent a pound for this article.

A committee of flat and tenement owners said today they were unable to get over a ton of coal at a time, paying \$25 a ton. The gas companies are beginning to refuse more contracts, owing to the great demand for gas as a fuel, and it is said that oil stove dealers cannot begin to fill the orders received during the last month.

By Associated Press.
Washington, Oct. 1.—President Roosevelt will make an effort to bring the anthracite coal mine owners and their striking employees together in the interests of the public good. This conclusion was reached after a series of conferences with his cabinet advisers yesterday and today. The decision was arrived at when the lawyers of the cabinet informed the president that there was no way under the Constitution and the form of government of the United States for federal intervention to end the strike. Every phase of the situation was canvassed and the determination was reached that the president should have the mine operators and President Mitchell meet the president was reached when it was found no other method was open. At the conclusion of the conference today which was attended by Secretaries Root, Shaw and Moody, Attorney-General Knox and Postmaster-General Payne at the temporary White house, the following statement was issued:

"White House, Washington, Oct. 1, 1902.

"George F. Baer, president of the Daer Reading system, Philadelphia.

"President Truesdale, Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Railroad company, 26 Exchange place, New York.

"E. D. Thomas, chairman of the board, Erie Railroad company, 21 Cortlandt street, New York.

"Thomas P. Fowler, president New York, Ontario & Western Railroad company, 6 Beaver street, New York.

"R. M. Oliphant, president Delaware & Hudson, New York.

"John Markle, 527 West Thirty-fourth street, New York. I should greatly like to see you on Friday next, Oct. 3, at 11 o'clock a. m., in Washington, in regard to the failure of the coal supply, which has become a matter of vital concern to the whole nation. I have sent a similar dispatch to Mr. John Mitchell, president of the United Mine Workers of America, Theodore Roosevelt."

"John Mitchell, president United Mine Workers of America, Wilkesbarre, Pa.: I should greatly like to see you on Friday next, Oct. 3, at 11 o'clock a. m., in Washington, in regard to the failure of the coal supply, which has become a matter of vital concern to the whole nation. I have sent a similar dispatch to the presidents of the anthracite coal companies."

"Theodore Roosevelt."

At the meeting Friday the line of approach toward the settlement of the strike will be an appeal by President Roosevelt to both sides to come together as men and not as enemies, and to make a feeling of obstinacy to stand in the way of the termination of the great strike which is fraught with such threat of misery to thousands of people. It is stated by one of the president's advisers that beyond this the president cannot go. He has no power of compulsion to bring into play against either side and he must rely upon his persuasive abilities or his appeals to their sense of humanity if anything tangible is to be accomplished.

It was stated that before his hearers the situation as it appears to him with all the prospective horrors that will follow a fuel famine and will urge them in the interests of humanity to open the mines and supply the demand for coal.

The president has taken this action because he feels it to be his duty to do so as the executive head of a nation threatened with great peril. The president has in a sense taken upon himself the burdens of an arbitrator in this great dispute between capital and labor and though the arbitration is not compulsory, is not even known under the name of arbitration in any of the invitations issued today, it is in the hope of the president and his advisers, that it will be effective. Just now, no one can say, though there is the suggestion of a temporary arrangement which will tide over the cold weather.

It is stated by a member of the cabinet that there is no political purpose in this effort but that the president intends to exert his influence solely in the interests of the people.

In the other attempts it is said, the operators felt that politics was the most prominent motive. In this connection the strike is revived of the settlement of the strike in 1900. The operators declare that when that strike was settled under stress of a political exigency the way was paved for the present strike. They also say that the strikers have hoped that the political influence would again be exerted in their behalf and the operators compelled to make further concessions. The efforts of Senators Quay and Penrose of Pennsylvania, have been pointed out as a verification of the allegations of the operators. All this the president has asserted, and to the settlement which was made in 1900. All these various questions have been discussed during the past few days, together with the legal situation and the power of the federal aid. The president has reached the conclusion that he could do more by bringing the interested parties together than in any other way.

There will be no one present at Friday's meeting at the temporary White house but the principals. It is true that Friday is cabinet day and that at 11 o'clock, the hour appointed in the invitations for the meeting of the magistrates is the usual hour of assembling the cabinet, but according to the president's understanding the cabinet meeting will be postponed. The purpose of the postponement is plainly to relieve the invited guests from the feeling of reserve that might naturally be created if they should appear before the entire

THE MANEUVERS AT FORT RILEY

Yesterday's Event Proved Spectacular and Included a Brilliantly Executed Movement.

By Associated Press.
Fort Riley, Kas., Oct. 1.—A day of tactical maneuvers of the artillery regiment of the Sixth cavalry, which would be difficult to equal in the history of the regiment, was carried out today. It was full of interest and suggestion upon points of tactical and war service which they could have learned in no other way. The maneuvers were carried out by the artillery regiment of the Sixth cavalry, which was commanded by Captain R. Rivers of the Pennsylvania cavalry. At the end of the maneuvers it was estimated that Captain Rivers had killed 27 or 30 percent of the enemy, but he had captured 100 or 125. He had in his command 100 companies of cavalry, and he had in his command 100 companies of infantry. The maneuvers were carried out by the artillery regiment of the Sixth cavalry, which was commanded by Captain R. Rivers of the Pennsylvania cavalry. At the end of the maneuvers it was estimated that Captain Rivers had killed 27 or 30 percent of the enemy, but he had captured 100 or 125. He had in his command 100 companies of cavalry, and he had in his command 100 companies of infantry.

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TO COMPLETE A NEW RAILROAD FROM PUEBLO

By Associated Press.
Guthrie, O. T., Oct. 1.—Application has been made by the directors of the Denver, Kansas & Atlantic road to join the Guthrie, Shawnee & Colgate Co. at Guthrie in completing the line from Pueblo, Colo., to Colgate, I. T., a distance of 400 miles. The matter was discussed favorably at a meeting today of the Guthrie, Shawnee & Colgate Co. The Denver, Kansas & Atlantic has the survey in progress from Denver and Pueblo to Enid, Oklahoma, and states that construction on that stretch of road will begin within 60 days. It is surveyed so as to traverse an almost uninvaded country.

BOARD OF LADY MANAGERS COMPLETED ORGANIZATION

By Associated Press.
New York, Oct. 1.—Mrs. James Lawrence Blair of St. Louis was today elected president of the board of lady managers of the Louisiana Purchase exposition. Miss Helen C. H. offered a set of resolutions this afternoon which express the sentiment of the board in favor of a high moral tone in the exposition and against anything savoring of the objectionable dances performed in the midway of the Chicago fair.

DETAILS REGARDING THE STEAMSHIP COMBINATION

By Associated Press.
New York, Oct. 1.—The following details concerning the organization of the International Steamship combination were made public by J. P. Morgan & Co. today.

The International Navigation company, which controlled the American line and Red Star line of steamships, has changed its title to the International Mercantile Marine company and has increased its capital from \$15,000,000 to \$20,000,000, half of this amount being represented by preferred shares and the other half by common shares. There is also an authorized issue of \$50,000,000.

MOROS IN MINDANAO MADE LITTLE RESISTANCE

By Associated Press.
Manila, Oct. 1.—The Maciu Moros in Mindanao have offered but slight resistance to the column under Captain Pershing of the Philippine army. After a series of skirmishes on Monday and Tuesday of this week the Moros retreated into six forts on the shores of the lake. When a courier left Maciu yesterday for camp Vicksburg, Captain Pershing was ordered to assault the last Moro stronghold.

The American column reached the former camp at Maciu Sunday night. On Monday the Moros opened fire on them with a brass cannon and rifles from a series of new forts which had been erected since Captain Pershing's first visit to the place. The battery under

Captain William S. McNair scaled a ridge commanding the position of the Moros and shelled them out. The engineers under Captain Jay J. Morrow had constructed a trail over the swampy ground. The Moros had been ordered to the swamp by the trail and destroyed three of the Moros' forts. The Moros stood but a short while and ran as soon as the artillery opened on them. Captain Pershing had ordered to destroy the fort unless the Moros make peace. Twenty Moros were killed. There were no casualties among the Americans.

The first of General Sumner is commencing on Mindanao to the Maciu sultan has been delivered.

On its arrival several policemen were detailed to guard it. Later two carloads arrived under escort to the district of Columbia government and was distributed to local officials.

STRIKERS' TESTIMONY IN 'I' JUNCTION HEARING

By Associated Press.
Omaha, Oct. 1.—The Union Pacific strikers began their testimony in the injunction case in which the railroad seeks to restrain the striking shopmen from posting pickets in the vicinity of the ship yard. About 25 witnesses testified and in nearly every case their testimony was to show that pickets were given orders to use only moral suasion in their efforts to induce men to quit and that they were threatened with fines and expulsion from the strikers' ranks in case of violence or intemperate language. The testimony will all be in by tomorrow noon.

Reliable THE GAZETTE'S SPECIAL STATE NEWS SERVICE Complete

DENVER

Denver, Sept. 26.—It was announced today that Senator Patterson had purchased the Evening Times and began publishing it as an afternoon paper from the plant of the Rocky Mountain News Publishing company at Seventeenth and Welton streets. The price paid was \$55,000. E. Campbell, Senator Patterson's son-in-law and business manager of the News, has a half interest in the purchase.

The St. Louis World's fair board will leave this city next Sunday for St. Louis where they will attend the meeting for the allocation of space to the several exhibitors at the exposition. It is understood that Governor Orman will accompany them.

H. M. Hogg, Republican candidate for congress from the Second congressional district, was in this city today. He is confident of being elected this fall and claims he will have a majority of 5,000 or probably more votes.

John Marshall, Jr., who has just been elected president of the Fire Underwriters of the Northwest, is a son-in-law of Mayor McMurtry of this city. Marshall has been in the insurance business 14 years. He began as the proverbial office boy.

The Ft. Collins Sugar Manufacturing company has decided to enlarge its plant. It has therefore increased its capitalization from \$700,000 to \$1,000,000. Its capacity will be increased from 600 tons to 1,200 tons daily. This announcement means that the acreage of sugar beets in and around Ft. Collins must be doubled.

Mrs. Susan Tarney Hutt, wife of George H. Hutt, editor and proprietor of the Rico News Sun, died at 1 o'clock this morning at the home of her sister, Mrs. R. P. Oliver, 724 Twenty-fourth street. Mrs. Hutt was the daughter of the late Adjutant-General Tarsney.

H. A. Shipman, who was the former manager of the Independence mine of Cripple Creek, will go to Australia, where he will take charge of the new coalfield. Shipman has been in the coal business for many years. They are located in the western part of Australia. He will receive \$9,000 for the first year and \$10,000 for each succeeding year. He has a contract for three years.

Some one left an infant on the steps of the Young Woman's Christian Association building shortly after midnight last night. It was in a basket and was covered with a piece of cotton slip and a lady's jacket. The officials at the association telephoned for the police and it was transferred to the emergency hospital and later to the county hospital. There it was given to its parents. It is a girl about two weeks old.

All of the trouble in the political camp is not confined to the two old parties. This morning there were two Socialist tickets filed with the secretary of state. The first was the Socialist-Labor ticket and the second was the Socialist ticket. The former is the old one and the latter is a new one. Both tickets were filed by petition.

The managers of the Festival of Mountain and Plain have given out the following program, which will be carried out this year:

Tuesday, October 7—10:30 a. m., parade of cowboys, cattlemen and Indians on horseback; 1:30 p. m., initial performance of the festival; 8:30 p. m., Broadway park. No evening attraction.

Wednesday, October 8—1:30 p. m., broncho busting at the grand stand; 3:30 p. m., electric light football game; 8:30 p. m., cowboy camp, Indian fire dance and other specialties.

Thursday, October 9—1:30 p. m., finals in the broncho busting contest; 3 p. m., masking contest; 8:30 p. m., grand assembly in Fourteenth street and march to the grandstand for the masked ball. The winners in the ball will be chosen during the grand march and the prizes will be awarded at once.

The board of pardons will meet October 2 for the purpose of considering applications for pardon. There are eight applications, among whom is one from Charles W. Holland, who was sentenced to a term of life imprisonment from El Paso county October 12, 1896.

The coroner's jury, which investigated the death of Michael McIntyre, who died from the effects of being struck by a trolley car, made the following report:

"We find that the said Michael McIntyre came to his death on September 24 at the emergency hospital, city of Denver, county of Arapahoe, from injuries received by being struck by a trolley car. From the nature of the injuries and from the best evidence we could get we believe that the car was running at a rate which was not consistent with the welfare of the general public."

The state board of equalization, after completing its work and will probably make a report tomorrow afternoon. It is generally understood that a number of reductions from the first assessment will be made. In fact, it was announced today that the reduction of \$18,051 per mile to \$12,000 had been made on the Canon City branch of the Santa Fe railroad and that a reduction from \$12,000 per mile to \$8,500 per mile had been made on the Rock valley branch of the same road. These are the only announcements that were made. After that the board decided to reserve all announcements until its work was completed.

Johnson "packed" the grand jury which indicted H. H. Tamm, W. J. Thomas, Robert Schrader and Daniel Sadler on the charge of embezzlement in connection with the trial of H. H. Anderson for the shooting of Tamm and Bonilla of the Denver Post some years ago. The date for the next trial is set for November 3, which date is the opening day of the court and the final date of the trial will then be set. Should the court at that time find that the grand jury was not "packed" the defendant will have to stand trial on the charge of embezzlement.

State Timber Inspector Wells announced today that after investigating the forest fires which have occurred during the past summer, he has come to the conclusion that the most practical way in which Colorado can protect its forests is by having the government assume control over all the timber land in the state. He is preparing a paper along these lines and will read it at the Irrigation and Forestry congress which meets in Colorado Springs next month.

C. L. Messenger, a young man, was taken through Denver this morning en route to Lexington, Neb., where he is wanted on a charge of forgery. He was arrested yesterday, and he claims that he was smuggled out of the Boulder jail last night by the sheriff. He claims that he had been kept there until this morning, papers securing his release would have been issued.

Last night thieves broke into the store of H. R. Kamm & Co. at New Castle, and dynamited the safe, securing \$100 in cash. They also looted the store and secured a large quantity of jewelry, revolvers, etc. They left no clue.

Police Magistrate Thomas this morning gave one young man a severe lecture and fined another \$300 and costs for acting badly on the street. The first was a young man who was with a company with Edward Hart, the second. It was not proved that Nicholls had accused anyone, so he was not fined. In imposing the sentence, Judge Thomas said he had heard a great many complaints of men standing on Sixteenth street in front of the Tabor, and at other places, and insulting women. It is entirely too common on our streets. We are going to stop it. Our women are compelled to pass by and many of them are unprotected. It is like the cases in which thugs assault women at night. While some women may be injured physically, and respectable women are soiled in mind, totally at being insulted, as have these who were brave enough to bring these offenders to justice. A mere fine is not sufficient. In my opinion the wife of a man for instance, who is publicly whipped in a public square. Take an offender like you, Mr. Hart, it is unfortunate for society that some man was not there to step up and smash you and thrash you severely as you deserved. You will be fined \$200 and costs for disturbance and \$100 and costs for using abusive language. This is insufficient, but it is the best I can do."

James W. Allen was arrested today on the charge of being a vagrant. He had robbed J. K. Clahalan of Montrose, Colo., and Grover Likes of Yampa, Colo. Allen employed a peculiar method. He stopped the two young men on the street and told them they were under arrest. He then took them to his room and after searching them told them to remain there while he went to call the patrol. It is needless to say that he never returned. After the boys had waited some time they reported the matter to the police.

E. W. Spencer, who was formerly a chief clerk to General Superintendent Dyer of the Colorado & Southern, but who mysteriously disappeared about five weeks ago, was located in a hospital in St. Louis. It is supposed that he left Denver while temporarily deranged. It is not known how he reached St. Louis. His wife will go to his home on the 27th and endeavor to get him to St. Louis authorities have been wired to do all they can for him.

Denver, Sept. 29.—The state board of equalization continued in session today, but did not make any announcement. The report must be in the hands of the secretary of state October 1, the board must necessarily complete its work tomorrow. The following reductions were made: The Santa Fe branch of the La Junta to the New Mexico state line was reduced from \$18,000 to \$15,000 to the mile; about a 10 per cent reduction was made on all of the main lines of the Rio Grande between Pueblo and Denver; the old St. North branch of the Colorado & Southern between the southern boundary of Arapahoe county and the northern boundary of Pueblo county, was reduced from \$17,500 to \$12,000 per mile; the Canon City branch of the Santa Fe was reduced from \$12,500 to \$10,000 per mile; the Rock Valley branch was reduced from \$9,000 to \$8,500 per mile; the Santa Fe from Pueblo to La Junta was reduced from \$18,000 to \$15,000 per mile; the Rock Valley branch of the Western Union Telegraph company was reduced from \$600,000 to \$560,650.

It is thought that the board will reduce its former assessment of \$7,000,000 to \$4,000,000.

The Republican county central committee will hold a meeting in the Elks hall tomorrow night, which will be attended by all the state and county nominees. A full attendance of the committee is expected.

Articles of incorporation were filed with the secretary of state today, incorporating the Cripple Creek & Pueblo railway. According to the papers filed, the new road is to run from Cripple Creek via the Ophelia tunnel, West Beaver Creek, and thence in a southerly direction to Pueblo. The life of the corporation is 50 years. The capital stock is \$2,000,000, and the principal offices are at Colorado Springs. The incorporators are: C. C. Chapin, Ernest M. Chapin of Boston; John M. Parfet of Cripple Creek; John F. McAuley of Chicago, and William H. Spurgeon of Colorado Springs. The incorporation reserves the right to extend its lines in to any other counties of the state it may deem expedient. It also reserves the right to operate telephones, telegraphs and express lines over the road.

Governor Orman today appointed J. B. Cromwell, Richard R. Kirk and W. H. Preston, all of Denver, an examining board to make the semi-annual examination of the books of the state land board and of the state treasurer. James H. Peabody, candidate for governor, and Franklin E. Brooks, candidate for congressman-at-large on the Republican ticket, will address the Peabody club in this city tomorrow night.

E. C. Neumeister, the real estate man who disappeared from his office in the Equitable building Friday night, and who left a note stating that he intended to commit suicide, is thought to have gone to Idaho. His friends feel that in the due course of time he will turn up in that city.

When the argument for the allowing of A. B. Flood to be out on bond came

PUEBLO

Pueblo, Sept. 26.—Yesterday City Detective Wilson and Food Inspector Mohr went to the Nichols packing house to investigate the charges that some unhealthy cattle had been slaughtered there for the market. They are said to have found some halves and quarters of beefs from animals which had been procured from the stockyards in some forms of disabled condition and the meat, though not in the cooling rooms was hanging, ready to go to the cooling room. The packing house people claim that they were going to use the meat for fertilizing purposes and that the meat, though not at once commenced proceedings against the company in the district court.

A number of years ago the husband of Mrs. Anna J. Hillburn, without her knowledge, deposited with the Stockyards bank at this place \$1,000. He had been dead a long time and the bank had been absorbed by the Mercantile National before the widow knew of the existence of the money. After considerable legal fighting the bank paid the \$1,000 to the widow something like a year ago. Now she is suing for the interest, which amounts to more than another thousand and the case will probably come before the attention of the county court.

An effort is on foot to remove the Royal park bandstand, which must get out of the way for the Carnegie library building, to the Bessemer park.

Hollingsworth, formerly the famous shortstop of the Colorado Springs baseball team, is here and is now a member of the C. & S. team. Several others of the Colorado Springs players are expected here tonight or tomorrow.

A steel works locomotive engineer named J. A. Byrne, 35 years of age, was found dead in his room, at 149 Spruce street, this morning. He had died during the night of tumor of the lungs, as he was found on the floor near the bed in a pool of blood. Letters found on his person indicated that he has relatives at Davis, Tex.

Frank P. Hawley, grand master of the Switchmen's Union of North America, was here tonight on his way from Buffalo, N. Y. He addressed an address to the local union at a special meeting tonight.

Colorado & Southern Railway General Manager Byer and Superintendent of Motive Power Paxon started for St. Louis today to place orders for new equipment for the road. They are anticipated a large increase of business this winter.

Governor Orman has appointed three Pueblo men as members of the Colorado delegation to the Irrigation congress. Alva Adams, R. Frankenberg and E. H. White.

Senatorial conventions of the Twenty-seventh district will meet here at 2 o'clock tomorrow and nominate Andrew Park, who, two years ago, came near being elected speaker of the house.

The contract for the new Carnegie library has just been let for \$2,500; the plumbing for \$750 and the electric wiring for \$220. The building contract has already been let and Royal park will soon be the scene of the new structure.

The Continental Oil company has just started the brick addition to their warehouse on Furnace street, 60 by 70 feet. The oil interests are looking very much brighter in this vicinity. The new well is 325 feet deep and will be safe from flows of water for 1,100. The Steel City company is doing some fine work in building a new 10-story hotel in size. The well in the Tabor-Skinner mine has begun to ooze. Colorado Springs parties are ready to begin building on their property on Salt creek, south of the city. Several of these localities to develop in several of these localities to develop its existence in paying quantities at a little greater depth.

Robert D. Neston, aged 11 years, son of Francis L. Neston, a laborer at the Mission Investment company, died here last night of typhoid fever. The boy's father died here about two weeks ago.

The coroner's jury in the case of Anon, killed by a Santa Fe locomotive here in the yard yesterday, has brought in a verdict finding the company responsible. The body was escorted to the Union depot at 9 o'clock tonight by the switchmen's union and entailed for West Virginia.

E. W. Spencer, not long since chief clerk in the general superintendent's office of the Colorado & Southern road, who disappeared from Denver a few weeks ago, has just been discovered in a St. Louis hospital.

County commissioners today spent most of the time in the consideration of the county treasurer's report on the cancellation of warrants on various funds amounting to \$28,525.21.

Secretary Karl Martin of the Rovers club is organizing a gymnasium class of a large number of members tonight.

At Temple Emmanuel this evening the rabbi preached an excellent sermon, the subject being "Justice." The attendance was large.

Funeral services were held today over the remains of G. F. Phillips, who was killed Tuesday night by the locomotive explosion near Monument.

United States civil service examination for postmen is being held here. The examiners will take place at the Federal building November 19. Applications must all be in before October 20.

A committee of the Rovers club directed is arranging for a bowling tournament during the winter. The directors met last night.

Belle Kearney's held a parlor meeting at 1715 West Eleventh street tonight.

Some of the bricklayers who have been on the C. & S. and 1 construction works will leave in a few days for Salt Lake City, where they will engage to go to South Africa to assist in building smelters. They will be obliged to sign a contract to work two years at \$9 per day and to only receive \$7 per day until the expiration of the time specified.

The Bessemer and Minnesota boards of trade are making a strong fight to have the city council extend the fire limits.

W. L. Hartman, one of Pueblo's great lawyers, is rejoicing over the arrival at his house, 395 Jackson street, of a new daughter.

Miss Caille L. McGarry of this city and George C. Marsh, a business man of Dunkirk, N. Y., were married last evening at the home of the bride's parents.

25 Block G, by Rev. R. A. N. Wilson. Senator Stewart, with a gesture of displeasure and a frown of disdain, declines the honor of being placed on the Democratic ticket to fill the legislative vacancy. He says: "I am a candidate for no office for 10 years."

I. D. Evans, an old timer at street car conductor, who recently drew the \$1000 fine for residence property tax, was arrested and returned from transportation service.

Eighteen more buildings just west of the steel works fence are to be removed at once, and the street and street and some as far as several blocks. A Colorado Springs contractor bid for the moving about one-half lower than any Pueblo bidder, but when he saw the conditions he refused to sign the contract. C. Hartson of Pueblo is now doing the work for \$1,500. Thus does the steel works go.

Pueblo almost worships George A. Gould, whose interest in this city has been so often expressed when he comes here, and whose good effects are felt all of the time through his railroads and other public interests. He is a native of Pueblo, which is just being completed at St. Charles, Mo., at a cost of \$100,000, will receive a warm reception when it arrives here.

Timberis & McDowell, who were convicted in police court of removing refuse from the city before the time limit and without using airtight vessels, had their case heard in the county court yesterday. The case was heard all day and was bitterly contested by the attorneys on both sides. This morning the jury brought in a verdict of "Not guilty." City Attorney Galligan, representing the prosecution, filed notice of appeal to the supreme court.

In division "A" of the district court this afternoon, Alexander Mac, who was on trial for murdering a man, was not before him on four different cases, was sentenced to 30 days in the county jail and a fine of \$5 on each charge. The sentence was repeated to him in a pretty scolding.

A large number of cattlemen are gathering in the city for the past few days. Today there are numbers from all the states adjoining Colorado at the South-western stock show and fair, but it certainly does not appear that any of them is the Edison school building which has to be moved to make room for the steel works extension.

Pueblo, Sept. 26.—This morning the journeyman plumbers of this city struck for an advance from \$1.50 to \$1.75 per day of eight hours. The secretary of the union stated that the \$1.75 paid in cash, with the balance to be paid in kind, and that they would at this time make the demand, had been known to them and their employers for some time. On the other hand, the employers stated that they had signed a contract not to ask for a raise for one year. But one or two of the small shops are now working.

The above were the 20 matters presented at the meeting of the Municipal Alliance, held in the Y. M. C. A. rooms. A sermon was delivered by Rev. Chase of St. Paul's Methodist church. Hereafter the meetings will be held each Monday.

Superintendent R. J. Parker of the Santa Fe started for Topeka this afternoon to assist in the rearranging of a winter time table for the entire system.

At a meeting of the stockholders of the McCord-Braden-Greene company, held today, the full 2000 shares were represented, and a resolution was adopted and filed with the county clerk changing the name of the company to the McCord-Braden-Greene Mercantile company.

The county commissioners have devoted most of the day to rearranging precinct lines. Numbers 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100, 101, 102, 103, 104, 105, 106, 107, 108, 109, 110, 111, 112, 113, 114, 115, 116, 117, 118, 119, 120, 121, 122, 123, 124, 125, 126, 127, 128, 129, 130, 131, 132, 133, 134, 135, 136, 137, 138, 139, 140, 141, 142, 143, 144, 145, 146, 147, 148, 149, 150, 151, 152, 153, 154, 155, 156, 157, 158, 159, 160, 161, 162, 163, 164, 165, 166, 167, 168, 169, 170, 171, 172, 173, 174, 175, 176, 177, 178, 179, 180, 181, 182, 183, 184, 185, 186, 187, 188, 189, 190, 191, 192, 193, 194, 195, 196, 197, 198, 199, 200, 201, 202, 203, 204, 205, 206, 207, 208, 209, 210, 211, 212, 213, 214, 215, 216, 217, 218, 219, 220, 221, 222, 223, 224, 225, 226, 227, 228, 229, 230, 231, 232, 233, 234, 235, 236, 237, 238, 239, 240, 241, 242, 243, 244, 245, 246, 247, 248, 249, 250, 251, 252, 253, 254, 255, 256, 257, 258, 259, 260, 261, 262, 263, 264, 265, 266, 267, 268, 269, 270, 271, 272, 273, 274, 275, 276, 277, 278, 279, 280, 281, 282, 283, 284, 285, 286, 287, 288, 289, 290, 291, 292, 293, 294, 295, 296, 297, 298, 299, 300, 301, 302, 303, 304, 305, 306, 307, 308, 309, 310, 311, 312, 313, 314, 315, 316, 317, 318, 319, 320, 321, 322, 323, 324, 325, 326, 327, 328, 329, 330, 331, 332, 333, 334, 335, 336, 337, 338, 339, 340, 341, 342, 343, 344, 345, 346, 347, 348, 349, 350, 351, 352, 353, 354, 355, 356, 357, 358, 359, 360, 361, 362, 363, 364, 365, 366, 367, 368, 369, 370, 371, 372, 373, 374, 375, 376, 377, 378, 379, 380, 381, 382, 383, 384, 385, 386, 387, 388, 389, 390, 391, 392, 393, 394, 395, 396, 397, 398, 399, 400, 401, 402, 403, 404, 405, 406, 407, 408, 409, 410, 411, 412, 413, 414, 415, 416, 417, 418, 419, 420, 421, 422, 423, 424, 425, 426, 427, 428, 429, 430, 431, 432, 433, 434, 435, 436, 437, 438, 439, 440, 441, 442, 443, 444, 445, 446, 447, 448, 449, 450, 451, 452, 453, 454, 455, 456, 457, 458, 459, 460, 461, 462, 463, 464, 465, 466, 467, 468, 469, 470, 471, 472, 473, 474, 475, 476, 477, 478, 479, 480, 481, 482, 483, 484, 485, 486, 487, 488, 489, 490, 491, 492, 493, 494, 495, 496, 497, 498, 499, 500, 501, 502, 503, 504, 505, 506, 507, 508, 509, 510, 511, 512, 513, 514, 515, 516, 517, 518, 519, 520, 521, 522, 523, 524, 525, 526, 527, 528, 529, 530, 531, 532, 533, 534, 535, 536, 537, 538, 539, 540, 541, 542, 543, 544, 545, 546, 547, 548, 549, 550, 551, 552, 553, 554, 555, 556, 557, 558, 559, 560, 561, 562, 563, 564, 565, 566, 567, 568, 569, 570, 571, 572, 573, 574, 575, 576, 577, 578, 579, 580, 581, 582, 583, 584, 585, 586, 587, 588, 589, 590, 591, 592, 593, 594, 595, 596, 597, 598, 599, 600, 601, 602, 603, 604, 605, 606, 607, 608, 609, 610, 611, 612, 613, 614, 615, 616, 617, 618, 619, 620, 621, 622, 623, 624, 625, 626, 627, 628, 629, 630, 631, 632, 633, 634, 635, 636, 637, 638, 639, 640, 641, 642, 643, 644, 645, 646, 647, 648, 649, 650, 651, 652, 653, 654, 655, 656, 657, 658, 659, 660, 661, 662, 663, 664, 665, 666, 667, 668, 669, 670, 671, 672, 673, 674, 675, 676, 677, 678, 679, 680, 681, 682, 683, 684, 685, 686, 687, 688, 689, 690, 691, 692, 693, 694, 695, 696, 697, 698, 699, 700, 701, 702, 703, 704, 705, 706, 707, 708, 709, 710, 711, 712, 713, 714, 715, 716, 717, 718, 719, 720, 721, 722, 723, 724, 725, 726, 727, 728, 729, 730, 731, 732, 733, 734, 735, 736, 737, 738, 739, 740, 741, 742, 743, 744, 745, 746, 747, 748, 749, 750, 751, 752, 753, 754, 755, 756, 757, 758, 759, 760, 761, 762, 763, 764, 765, 766, 767, 768, 769, 770, 771, 772, 773, 774, 775, 776, 777, 778, 779, 780, 781, 782, 783, 784, 785, 786, 787, 788, 789, 790, 791, 792, 793, 794, 795, 796, 797, 798, 799, 800, 801, 802, 803, 804, 805, 806, 807, 808, 809, 810, 811, 812, 813, 814, 815, 816, 817, 818, 819, 820, 821, 822, 823, 824, 825, 826, 827, 828, 829, 830, 831, 832, 833, 834, 835, 836, 837, 838, 839, 840, 841, 842, 843, 844, 845, 846, 847, 848, 849, 850, 851, 852, 853, 854, 855, 856, 857, 858, 859, 860, 861, 862, 863, 864, 865, 866, 867, 868, 869, 870, 871, 872, 873, 874, 875, 876, 877, 878, 879, 880, 881, 882, 883, 884, 885, 886, 887, 888, 889, 890, 891, 892, 893, 894, 895, 896, 897, 898, 899, 900, 901, 902, 903, 904, 905, 906, 907, 908, 909, 910, 911, 912, 913, 914, 915, 916, 917, 918, 919, 920, 921, 922, 923, 924, 925, 926, 927, 928, 929, 930, 931, 932, 933, 934, 935, 936, 937, 938, 939, 940, 941, 942, 943, 944, 945, 946, 947, 948, 949, 950, 951, 952, 953, 954, 955, 956, 957, 958, 959, 960, 961, 962, 963, 964, 965, 966, 967, 968, 969, 970, 971, 972, 973, 974, 975, 976, 977, 978, 979, 980, 981, 982, 983, 984, 985, 986, 987, 988, 989, 990, 991, 992, 993, 994, 995, 996, 997, 998, 999, 1000.

CRIPPLE CREEK

Cripple Creek, Sept. 26.—Upon complaint of Mrs. Mary E. Barry, C. A. Prentice, Dr. W. Moore, W. M. Squires, former deputy sheriff, and H. E. Killian, were arrested today upon a rather serious charge. It will be remembered that Mrs. Barry was convicted in the district court about two years ago of stealing a house located in Victor and belonging to H. E. Killian. The house was removed to this city. Mrs. Barry was convicted of grand larceny, sentenced to the state penitentiary, taken to that institution on a stretcher, she being quite ill, but was afterwards released on a writ of supersedeas granted by the supreme court. The woman served about six months in the penitentiary and since that time has been making an effort to have the proceedings against her nulled. Today she appeared before Justice of the Peace McCullah and stated that she had got the people who "jobbed" her into the penitentiary. She then swore out a warrant charging that Attorney Prentice and the others above mentioned "did, on September 26, feloniously conspire together to obtain from Mary E. Barry the sum of \$250 by agreeing to compound a felony, to-wit: that they were to fraudulently procure the dismissal and nolle-prossing of a charge of grand larceny pending against her in the district court, and by pretending that H. E. Killian, the prosecuting witness in the case, did not desire to prosecute and that there was certain evidence known to said parties which would prevent any possibility of convicting her on the charge of grand larceny. If necessary some portion of said \$250 were to be paid to Henry E. Trowbridge, district attorney, for the purpose of getting him to dismiss or nolle pross said case.

All the above is alleged in the complaint. The four men were arrested but later each was released upon \$5,000 bonds.

The defendants allege that it is a case of pure blackmail. Mrs. Barry states that with the aid of Pinkerton detectives in an adjoining room who heard her conversation with the four defendants she has worked up a strong case against them. The defendants acknowledge that they conferred with Mrs. Barry on several occasions, but that at no time did they offer to stop the schools of justice for a cash consideration.

A jury was secured in the district court late this afternoon to try the case of John Randolph, the negro charged with the murder of W. H. Wilkinson. The crime was committed on August 2 of this year. The dead man was a clerk in A. K. Barwise's commission house on Masonic avenue. The defendant is represented by Attorneys Temple, Wilkinson and Thomas. District Attorney Trowbridge and Judge Graham requested the jury to be selected from the jury box. The defense will make a strong case, claiming that the negro stabbed Wilkinson in self-defense.

John M. Glover, the former United States congressman, has added additional gloom to the Democratic party in a letter given to the public today. In the course of his letter he says: "In announcing myself as an independent candidate for senator from the Third district, I desire to say that in my judgment a party is merely a means to secure the public welfare, and when it is significantly followed, it will be the party should be cast aside like any other discredited tool."

Mr. Glover is a Democrat and represented the St. Louis district of Missouri in the United States congress.

In its issue tonight, the Evening Star, a Republican daily, announces that the plant of the paper has been bet against the Central drug store, the owner of the latter betting that Teller county will go Democratic this fall by 1,000.

John Wright, a member of the city and county board of health, who has not yet decided what business he will enter after election day.

largest grocery stores in the district, stated that local merchants were contemplating hiring teams and hauling their freight from Colorado Springs to Cripple Creek. In the speaker's opinion, if this is done, the railroad companies will soon bring their rates down to a fair basis. A resolution was adopted urging business men and residents of Cripple Creek to encourage in every way possible, the work now being done upon the Laura Lee claim on Mineral hill. It was reported at the meeting that a new cyanide plant for the treatment of low grade ores would soon be constructed on the west slope of Mineral hill.

At the opera house on Wednesday evening, Kid Eustace of this city, will fight Dick Eustace of Chicago, 20 rounds for the gate receipts and a \$200 side bet. There will be two good preliminaries.

Read the Gazette.

DENTISTRY
At one-half price until Aug. 15
To introduce and more thoroughly advertise our new system of Plate-work and Crown and Bridge-work, we will do this and all other dental work at one-half price until August 15. Read advertisement in tomorrow's issue explaining our offer.
The Chicago Dental Parlors, Reed Bldg., 129 North Tejon street, Phone 687 A.
Dr. W. F. SHAW, Prop.

The Colorado Midland railway makes a low rate of 50 cents for round trip to all points in Ute Pass every Sunday. Dr. Pauley, C. P. A. 15 North Tejon street.

KREOMULSION
The Best and Surest Cattle and Sheep Dip
Not poison, a disinfectant and the only Dip manufactured in Colorado. Also manufacture a non-poisonous fluid for spraying fruit trees. Sure death to worms and insects.
The Antiseptic Manufacturing Co.
722 Fifteenth Street, DENVER, COLO.
Write for Catalogue.

THE DENVER & RIO GRANDE AND THE RIO GRANDE WESTERN
THE POPULAR LINE TO COLORADO SPRINGS, PUEBLO, CRIPPLE CREEK, LEADVILLE, GLENWOOD SPRINGS, ASPEN, GRAND JUNCTION, SALT LAKE CITY, OGDEN, BUTTE, HELENA, SAN FRANCISCO, LOS ANGELES, PORTLAND, TACOMA, SEATTLE. * * * * *
Reaches all the Principal Towns and Mining Camps in Colorado, Utah and New Mexico.

THE TOURIST'S FAVORITE ROUTE TO ALL MOUNTAIN RESORTS.
The Only Line Passing Through Salt Lake City Enroute to the Pacific Coast.
THROUGH SLEEPING CARS
BETWEEN DENVER AND
CRIPPLE CREEK SALT LAKE CITY
LEADVILLE OGDEN
GLENWOOD SPRINGS PORTLAND
GRAND JUNCTION SAN FRANCISCO
LOS ANGELES
CHICAGO, ST. LOUIS AND SAN FRANCISCO
DINING CARS Service a la Carte On all through trains.
E. T. JEFFERY, President, DENVER, COLO.
J. M. HERBERT, Manager, DENVER, COLO.
S. H. BABCOCK, Asst. Gen. Traffic Manager, Salt Lake City, Utah.
RUSSELL HARDING, Vice Pres. and Gen. Mgr., ST. LOUIS, MO.
A. S. HUGHES, Gen. Traffic Mgr., DENVER, COLO.
S. K. HOOPER, Gen. Pass. and Ticket Agent, DENVER, COLO.

Some Reasons Why The Weekly Gazette of Colorado Springs
RECEIVES AND SHOULD RECEIVE THE SUPPORT OF ALL INTERESTED IN THE GROWTH AND WELFARE OF COLORADO.
FIRST.—It is the best weekly newspaper published west of the Mississippi river.
SECOND.—It is devoted first, last and all the time to the material welfare and interests of the entire state.
THIRD.—It is in no wise a sectional publication, but presents clearly and truthfully the advantages of the different counties in regard to Agriculture, Stock Raising, Fruit Growing, Manufacturing and

ALL THE NEWS FROM ALL THE WORLD

LOCAL

Friday, September 26.
C. W. Kiehl of this city has made a proposition to the state authorities to construct a building here for army purposes, and the deal will probably be closed within the next few days.
Ed Greenwald, the man who is charged with attempting to get \$7,000 on a check belonging to the Woods Investment company of this city, reached Denver yesterday morning from Salt Lake City in charge of United States officers.
The secretary of state has finally decided upon the appointment of state senators to the various districts, and has apparently settled the El Paso county middle by appointing one senator to the Third and one to the eighth district. Senator Selmonridge being the holder under the old apportionment.
Cripple Creek stage lines are to be put into operation again.
Colorado State Teachers association will meet in this city in December.

(Saturday, Sept. 27.)
Thomas J. O'Donnell of Denver has closed an option, given him by the W. S. Stratton, upon the Brown Palace hotel in Denver.
O. P. Grimes has resigned his position as under-sheriff, and George E. Dayton has been appointed to succeed him.
Apollonian club of the college last evening gave its annual reception to new members.

There were sensational developments in the matter of the Stratton will yesterday, and more are expected today.
Letters continue to arrive in the city from prominent men all over the country expressing their intention to be present at the National Irrigation congress.

Sunday, September 28.
Transfer system on the street railway will go into effect on Wednesday.
Arrangements are on foot for a convention at a point on Colorado City of steel works, where steel castings of various kinds will be manufactured, and a new cyanide mill is also projected, and as a result of these two new plants, the payroll of the city will be increased by hundreds of thousands of dollars annually.

Attorney Henry McAllister has issued a statement defining the position of the executors of the Stratton estate.
Public sentiment now is greatly aroused against what it believed to be a deliberate conspiracy to dissipate the Stratton estate.

Tuesday, September 29.
Two runaway trucks from Denver were taken in charge by the local police department yesterday.
The Froebel association yesterday discussed the kindergarten school to be established in this city.
Carpenters and Joiners Local No. 53 has started a movement to erect a memorial to the late W. S. Stratton.
The street car schedule will be issued on and after tomorrow.

Attorneys for the executors of the Stratton will yesterday filed an answer to the petition for issuance of citation to the executors to return to the court of probate the answer demanded the removal of the case to the district court on the ground of prejudice in the judge in the county court, and alleges the existence of a conspiracy to speed up the estate and the will, implicating Messrs. Blackmer and Hamlin, administrators to collect.

The Republicans will open the campaign here at the Temple theater Friday night. J. H. Peabody, candidate for governor, and Franklin E. Brooks, candidate for congressman-at-large, will speak.
The Venture corporation is expected to begin suit against the Stratton estate, the suit being alleged to be the result of misrepresentations in the sale of the Independence mine.

Attorneys for J. Harry Stratton yesterday filed formal protest against the probate of the will of W. S. Stratton.

Wednesday, October 1.
Property of the Fountain oil company was sold at auction by Sheriff Gilbert yesterday.
Early morning trains to Cripple Creek via the Midland are to be discontinued after Sunday.

Trial of Robert Taylor for the killing of Frank Shader will begin in the district court this morning.
Transfer system and new time schedule will go into effect on the street railway lines today.

Thomas A. Jazlit filed suit in the district court yesterday against A. J. Ward, the matter in dispute being the terms of a lease.
Report of compromise between Harry Stratton and executors of the estate is declared to be unfounded; the matter now in dispute have been removed to the district court.

STATE

Friday, September 26.
A special from Leavenworth state that L. A. Dalton, a prominent resident of this city, is lost in the mountains, and has been missing since Tuesday morning.
Edward Hart of Denver was fined \$300 costs for tampering with a juror in the case of the late W. S. Stratton, his companion, W. E. Nichols, was severely reprimanded.
Governor has appointed the state delegates to the National Irrigation congress, to be held at Colorado Springs, the delegation is headed by Senators Teller and Patterson and Congressmen Bill and Shafroth.

Unknown parties yesterday endeavored to die by petition, a so-called Silver Republican ticket, both tickets consisting of the Democratic nominees: Deputy Secretary of State Eubank refused to accept the tickets.
It is reported that certain Boulder oil operators have secured an option for the purchase of the Denver refinery, eight miles north of Pueblo, and that the option is about to be taken up.

According to a report from Florence John Stevick of that place intends to construct a mill at some point between Cripple Creek and Colorado Springs for the treatment of low grade ores by a new process which he has recently patented.

(Saturday, Sept. 27.)
Socialist ticket and Social Labor ticket have been filed with the secretary of state.
Managers of the Festival of Mountain and Plain have announced the general program for this year's festival.
State board of pardons will meet October 2.

Senator Patterson has bought the Evening Times of Denver and, after October 1, will issue it from the Rocky Mountain News plant.

Capacity of the Fort Collins beet sugar plant is to be doubled.
H. A. Shipman, former manager of the Independence mine at Cripple Creek, will go to Australia to accept a \$10,000 position.
After two days of fruitless search for the missing Leadville miner, Lewis H. Dalton, it is the general belief that he has perished.

Sunday, September 28.
Thirty colored voters of Canon City have organized a Peabody club.
Anti-Buckley Amendment league is active to organize branch leagues in the agricultural cities of the state.
Stephen White, a 15-year-old boy, was mistaken for a deer by his hunting companion near La Junta, and was seriously wounded.

Slaves of the Silver Surfer have decided to omit their ball, but to give some form of entertainment.
Miss Roper of Denver won the first round in the women's championship of Omaha and the match was followed closely by an enthusiastic gallery of golfers.

Monday, September 29.
According to a report from Cripple Creek the board of the state board of equalization to increase the railroad assessment in Teller county will make the county assessor will reduce the assessed valuation of property in proportion.
Three inches of snow fell in the Cripple Creek district up to midnight and was still falling at that hour.

D. C. Bauman, secretary and general counsel of the Colorado Fuel and Iron company, announced that a stockholders' meeting will be held in the city of Denver, as soon as the Cripple Creek houses are erected, which will be in about two days.

Tuesday, September 30.
A colony of Colorado miners has been established on Redondo, 15 miles south of Florence. The construction of an extensive irrigation system has been begun.

Articles of incorporation have been filed with the secretary of state for the Cripple Creek & Pueblo railway.
Governor Oakes has appointed a board of examining judges of the state land board and state auditor.

Pueblo miners are on strike for an advance of wages from \$10 to \$12 per day. The strike is now in its fourth day.
The general assembly of the Pueblo and office is now with session.

The chamber of commerce at Cripple Creek met last night and discussed many items of interest, including the proposed railroad rates, and passed a resolution asking residents to encourage the work of developing mineral hill mines.

The Gold Belt Consolidated Electric company's property at Cripple Creek was sold to satisfy a judgment of about \$5,000.
Action is being taken in Cripple Creek to enforce the truancy laws.

State board of trustees in the Midland Terminal depot in Victor and the Midland depot at Avondale.
The state board of equalization has issued a completed work order to the county assessor, which will be made in railroad and other assessments.

Franklin E. Brooks and James H. Peabody reached Denver last night after a tour of inspection in the state. Mr. Brooks stated that there is much enthusiasm among Republicans and confidence in the state is being restored.

W. E. Nichols, candidate for governor, and Franklin E. Brooks, candidate for congressman-at-large, will speak.
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GENERAL

Friday, September 26.
Miss Chaffee, wife of General Chaffee, has sailed for Europe on the steamer Imperia, which will arrive in New York tomorrow. The general has abandoned his idea of going home via San Francisco.

The strike of the members of the Hudson Valley railway is again assuming a serious aspect. Cars without engines of the Hudson Valley railway are being held up by the strike.

Justice A. H. Ellis of the Kansas supreme court was very suddenly in the hospital last night.
President Roosevelt passed a very comfortable day, and his wound is doing nicely.

The candidacy of former Secretary of War R. A. Alger for United States senator from Michigan, to succeed the late James McMillan, was indicated by the call of the Republican state convention, called to elect a candidate for supreme court, to succeed the late John D. Long.

Whether Osgood & Co.'s cash and door factory at Tacoma, Wash., burned to the ground, or whether the fire was started by a fire which started in a new shed on the north side of the mill, does not seem to be covered by insurance.

The eighth regiment of the Pennsylvania militia arrived at the mining town of Duray yesterday afternoon. The town is almost on the dividing line between Lawrence and Lackawanna counties and ever since the strike has been the scene of many acts of violence.

(Saturday, Sept. 27.)
Acting Secretary of State has issued a circular to the effect that employees of the war department warning them against political assessments and partisan activity of officeholders.

J. H. Hargrave & Co. yesterday notified the shareholders of the various companies, and corporations for which they act as financial agents that they anticipate October interest and coupon payments next week, two days in advance of the required time, the action is taken to relieve existing financial conditions.

It is learned that a statement has been authorized that in a short time a railway line will be inaugurated between Persimonia and South Africa, the vessel is sailing bi-monthly; it is understood that the main object in establishing the line will be for the purpose of transferring the stock to South Africa to stock the beer farms.

General Chaffee will sail from Mexico for San Francisco on the transport Imperia, which will leave Manila in a few days. The command of the Philippines is to be turned over to General Davis on September 29.

The United States Steel corporation has announced that it would make checks today for the quarterly dividend on its common stock, due September 29, and that the checks would be payable September 29. The sum of the quarterly dividend is \$5,000,000, and the sum will be released in the money market.

Sunday, September 28.
The secretary of the treasury has made an announcement that he will buy 5 per cent. bonds of 1904 at 95 flat. There are \$12,000,000 of these bonds outstanding.

Brigadier General Funston, in his annual report of the Department of the Colorado, declares that the recent anti-congress legislation of congress has lowered the discipline of the army, ruined scores of good soldiers and enriched a few.

Constance of Laura Bissag for the estate of H. B. Bissag, a Pittsburgh capitalist, has been withdrawn; there are warrants out charging Laura Bissag, Samuel Stanton and C. C. Hendricks with conspiracy.

The Montana Populist state convention nominated Martin Deo, representative in the last house from Silver Bow county (Montana), as candidate for congress.

Three hundred Bulgarian revolutionaries, who were surrounded by Turkish troops in the village of Sablon, succeeded in forcing the cordons after a sanguinary fight, during which both sides suffered severely.

According to the Philadelphia Record the success of the project to consolidate the mill of the south under the control of a single corporation is now in doubt.

After Thomas J. James of Seattle is either lost in the woods near Lake Washington or has met with serious accident that has prevented his return to his summer home.

Several of the men who have been arrested by the New York police and are now in the custody of the New York police are now in the custody of the New York police.

Sunday, September 28.
It is stated that 200 employees of the New Orleans Street Railway company will go on strike tomorrow.

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John A. Bennett, a Pittsburgh capitalist, has been withdrawn; there are warrants out charging Laura Bissag, Samuel Stanton and C. C. Hendricks with conspiracy.

The Montana Populist state convention nominated Martin Deo, representative in the last house from Silver Bow county (Montana), as candidate for congress.

Three hundred Bulgarian revolutionaries, who were surrounded by Turkish troops in the village of Sablon, succeeded in forcing the cordons after a sanguinary fight, during which both sides suffered severely.

Wednesday, October 1.
George R. Voss, a prominent bond and security broker of Omaha, accidentally shot and killed himself near the Omaha club grounds yesterday.

The recent yesterday took initiative steps to ascertain what, if anything, could be done by federal authority to settle the coal strike.

Michigan Democratic state central committee has selected L. D. Durand of Saginaw for governor; the new nominee is the brother of the man who was obliged to withdraw.

Two airships made ascents on Long Island which surpassed the achievements on anything of the kind in this country.

Receivers have been appointed for the National Salt company; the company's liabilities are given at \$1,150,000 and assets at \$1,100,000.

The bulletin was issued from the temporary White house yesterday, but it was stated that the president's condition was satisfactory.

A group of Columbia county arrested 125 strikers at Centralia yesterday afternoon on charges of rioting.

FOREIGN
Friday, September 26.
M. De Witt, Russian minister of finance, has started for Manchuria.

Lord Milner, British high commissioner in South Africa, declined to receive a delegation of South African nationalists with him the question of taxation and the war charges on the new colonies. Lord Milner stated on the ground that the government was not prepared to discuss newspaper forecasts of them.

John Kestel, the noted head of the anti-slavery movement in the Church of England, was held to the crime of the anti-slavery movement by being struck with a chair, which was thrown at him after he had addressed a meeting at Birkenhead; he is now in a hospital at Liverpool.

It is rumored from Belfast that the Midland railway has acquired control of the Belfast Steamship company and the Belfast & Northern Railway company.

A committee was formed in Copenhagen to erect a statue of William Shakespear in the open square opposite the royal castle of Copenhagen, on which Shakespear is said to have been buried.

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playing with fire. Two children perished in the flames.
It is reported from San Sebastian that King Alfonso has refused to sign certain decrees and is seated to him by the minister of war, General Weyler, and the matter is receiving much comment.

The navy department has received a cablegram today from Rear Admiral Evans, commanding the fleet, from the Cripple Creek for Han-kow aboard his temporary flagship, the Helena. He is en route to the port of Yehang, on the great Yangtze river, to investigate the newly risen Boxer disturbances.

John Roche, Nationalist member of the house of commons for the east division of Galway, has been sentenced to Mount Belle, Galway, to six months at hard labor, under the crimes act for inciting the boycott of land owners.

MINING
Friday, September 26.
On the New Boston ledge, a Womack hill property belonging to the Stratton estate, there is probably the richest surface showing that has ever been developed in the Cripple Creek district.

Mining stock market yesterday was generally quiet, but strong in spots.
Lessee Kirk, working from the main shaft in the 135-foot level of the Clara D. claim of the Lexington company, is taking out some ore.

Special meeting of Morning Star stockholders has been called to take action upon the option held upon the claims of the company by C. C. Hemmings.

(Saturday, Sept. 27.)
Mining stock market was again dull and featureless.
Representative mining men met yesterday to discuss the water situation in the Cripple Creek district.

Property of the Empire State Consolidated Gold Mining company has been transferred to the Empire State Mines company.

New commission of the Stratton property on Bull hill will be started on today and the work at the mine slightly increased.

Production at the Bull hill mines and leases is increasing.
Lease has been granted on Bonanza King property, Tellerford hill property, and work will commence next week.

Sunday, September 28.
Mining stock market yesterday showed improvement, especially in the mines list. Deal has been consummated by the Canadian securities company of Colorado Springs by which Missouri parties, associated with others from this city and Leadville, acquire 22 acres of valuable mineral land in the Grants district, Cherokee county.

Final details of the consolidation of the Chicago, Avalon, Helen B. and Hard Carbonate have been completed and the stock is now being exchanged.

A proposition that received much attention at the meeting of mining men to consider the water situation in the Cripple Creek district is that of driving a tunnel from below Grouse mountain toward the El Paso mines, connecting with the 600-foot level in that property.

President John B. Neville of the Free Coinage company states that the property of the company is in excellent condition.

(Saturday, Sept. 27.)
The national congress of French miners in session has adopted a resolution, by a vote of 100 to 50, in favor of an eight-hour day, including the time occupied in descending and ascending to and from the mines and meals.

The state department has received a cablegram from the United States minister at Mexico, stating that the evacuation of Manchuria has been begun by the Russians, who already have returned the railway. It is stated that the territory up to the 40th parallel will be evacuated completely by the 8th of October, as stipulated in the agreement.

John L. Bates, editor of the Sketch and the Chicago Herald, has been elected to the chair of history in the University of Illinois, Chicago, where he has been for many years.

Sunday, September 28.
M. Le Maire, governor of the island of Martinique, has ordered the French colonial police to the Mount Pelée volcano, which is now quiet and that the inhabitants are recovering from their panic.

The Russian press has been forbidden to publish any news of the capture of the city of Peking, which is now in the hands of the Chinese, and the officials are trying to create an impression that the capture of Peking is a mere rumor.

Reports from Sicily show that the storm which did great damage in that island is still raging. Details of the storm multiply the number of deaths; it is estimated that 200 bodies have already been recovered.

Monday, September 29.
A dispatch from Paris says that three earthquake shocks were felt Saturday night in the district of Moulins in Tarancon, department of Savoy.

The French press is giving considerable space comment on the armed intervention of the United States in affairs on the isthmus of Panama.

A correspondent of the Tennessean at Constantinople says that the national congress of French miners referred the question of the date of the general strike, is composed entirely of members opposed to a strike.

A dispatch from London says that Sir Joseph Whitbread, P. M. P., has resigned the chairmanship of the Northeastern railway; he will be succeeded by Viscount Ribblesdale.

Tuesday, September 30.
King Victor Emmanuel has sent \$50,000 for the relief of the families of the victims of the earthquake in Sicily.

A dispatch from Madrid says it is reported there that Queen Maria Christina, mother of King Alfonso, married her master of the horse, Count de la Espartero, in Austria recently.

SEPTEMBER OUTPUT

Cripple Creek Production for 29 Days Was \$1,947,700—Isabella Property Made a Good Showing—Good Body of Ore in the Flying Cloud.

Special to the Gazette.

Cripple Creek, Sept. 30.—During the month of September there was shipped from the mines and leases of the Cripple Creek district, 55,800 tons of ore, with a value of \$1,947,700. The production for the month just closed is about \$14,000 less than that of August, but is nevertheless an excellent record considering the fact that the mines were all closed down the first day of the month, Labor day, leaving September with two less working days than August. There is probably the richest surface showing that has ever been developed in the Cripple Creek district.

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sees shipping ore at the present time than at any time in the history of the camp. New strikes are being made daily, and the discovery of ore to the north of what has been considered a producing area, has increased activity in this section, and now scores of men are at work. In the production of smelting-grade ore during the last month, a slight increase will be seen over the value of last month. This increase is probably due to the excellent grade of ore going out from the Wild Horse, Last Dollar, Independence and other large producers. As a whole, the output for September is shown by the returns from the smelters and smelters, is a most excellent one. Following is the table showing what

THE WEEKLY GAZETTE

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 2.

Published Every Thursday
ONE DOLLAR A YEAR

THE MAIN ISSUES OF THE STATE CAMPAIGN.

THERE are two principal issues before the people of the state of Colorado for their decision, and neither one of these can be ignored in the present campaign.

The first of these is whether the state government is to be run as a part of the Democratic machine, for the benefit of Democratic office holders, office seekers and their friends and subordinates, or whether it is to be turned over to competent Republicans who believe that the surest way of commending the party to the people is by efficient service and the promotion of public interests, and who practice what they believe. The Democrats are of course prolific in promises, and if the judgment were rendered on professions alone, it might be difficult to choose between the two parties. But the Democrats have to bear the burden of their record for the past six years, a record that for selfish scheming, indifference to the public interests, prostitution of public power to the basest uses of partisan politics and disregard of solemn pledges has never been surpassed.

The Republican party of the state has given a conclusive proof of the sincerity of its demand for better government and its devotion to the public interests by openly approving the amendments, except the Bucklin bill, adopted by the last legislature, for the reason that while some of these amendments are defective, and inadequate, they do offer a step and the only present available one, toward reforms that have openly been demanded by both parties and by the people generally for years past.

On the other hand, the Democrats have shown their incompetency and their disregard of the popular will by delaying the inauguration of these reform measures until there was unmistakable evidence of a revulsion of public sentiment against that party, and then presenting measures that through haste and carelessness are defective and possibly will not be sustained by the courts.

In spite of its promises there is no reason to believe that the Democracy can do any better in the future than it has been doing in the past. Three good reputations have already been brought perilously near permanent wreck and disaster in the gubernatorial chair through the prevalence of the storms of personal ambition and party intrigue, and there is no reason to believe that Judge Stimson will be any better able to control the tigers of Denver's Tammany organization than Adams, Thomas and Orman were able to do.

If any political party in any state ever earned a just title to political obloquy and repudiation from the voters, that party is the Colorado Democracy, and its present defensive attitude, contrasting so notably with that of former years, is a plain proof of its own knowledge of its crimes and failures, and its sense of impending disaster and defeat.

And the second main issue of the campaign is in regard to the attitude that Colorado ought to hold toward the national government and toward the national issues that concern everyone who is an American citizen.

In the past two years the only share Colorado has had in the national congress has been to voice an ineffective and an inconsiderable protest.

Our political associates in congress have been the representatives of the red-shirt rings of southern states, elected by fraud, terrorism and disfranchisement; the representatives of the Tammany rings of northern cities, holding their influence and deriving their power by open alliance with Vice and Crime; a few representatives of ultra-radical theories of social and political reform, attractive to the masses in times of panic and adversity, but repudiated by all sensible Americans as soon as normal conditions are restored; and finally a very few anti-Americans, who consider it proof of superior moral and mental attainments to differ with their fellow citizens and to flout at patriotism, courage and the advancement of humanity.

For the credit of the men of the west who have gained and kept their positions of prominence by virtue of the Fusion force, we do not admit that they have any sincere sympathy or approval of the acts of the Tillmanites, the Tammanyites, the Populist radicals or the anti-expansionists. And it seems equally reasonable to suppose that these incongruous and incoherent elements of the political field have as little regard for those policies and aims which form the stock in trade in local circles of the Silver Republican remnants of the west.

At the coming election Colorado is to choose three congressmen. The Democratic party presents three candidates who, however may have been their political relations in the past, are now open and avowed Democrats. The mask of silverism and the force of Fusion have at least reached a stage where they are not considered worthy even of the pretense of their former adherents and advocates.

And there is not in the principles of national Democracy, or in its absence of principles, anything whatever that is worthy of the support of Colorado voters, and nothing to induce a preference for the candidates of that party.

On the contrary, Colorado has deprived herself of any share in the direction of national affairs, has missed notable opportunities and has stood directly in the way of the advancement of her own interests by allying herself with a minority party of opposition, utterly unable to accomplish anything in our behalf and openly opposed to many things that are greatly to be desired by us.

Every consideration of patriotism, business sense and political expedience as well as of principle, should therefore prompt the voters of this state to the election of the Republican congressional candidates and the entire state and legislative tickets.

WHAT IS TOO BAD FOR DEMOCRATS IS NOT GOOD ENOUGH FOR REPUBLICANS.

If any voter in El Paso county, or any other county of this state, has any doubt as to what faction of that party controlled the state convention and dictated its nominees, he should read the extracts from the Denver News, which were reprinted in yesterday's Gazette.

The attention of our readers is especially called to an editorial which appeared in the News of September 8, the day preceding the Democratic state convention, and which is as follows:

THE PERILS OF THE SITUATION.

It is cause for deep regret that any Democratic candidate for governor has as his active sponsors and aggressive workers the three discredited county commissioners of Arapahoe county. If MR. STIMSON has proper regard for the good opinion of decent people, his better nature must revolt at the deals made by the promoters of his cause to secure the admission of Phillips, Watts and Bishop, with delegations of their choice to the Arapahoe county convention. These men stand charged by a Democratic county judge and a committee of reputable men appointed by him of being privy to a deliberate steal by the Smith-Brooks Printing company of more than \$40,000 in the single item of printing and printing supplies, either through a criminal conspiracy to rob the county and share the spoils, or by criminal negligence so great that an imbecile would blush to confess it. It is not a case of mere accusation and denial, nor proof of guilt by circumstantial evidence, but the office of the commissioners furnishes the proof and the most the commissioners do is to plead imbecility in dealing with the county printers.

That the Democratic county committee, if moved by ordinary self-respect, should have thrown these commissioners off the committee when the facts were divulged, and that the county convention should have shut its doors in their faces, admit of no two opinions. Instead of this, the deals were made which disfranchised the honest voters of their districts and put the commissioners in the convention at the head of delegations that made them powers for evil. Fake pretenses of loyalty to another candidate for governor by the man who was chief in the deals fool nobody. So certain are STIMSON and his allies of their man that they claim 160 of the Arapahoe delegation, when their votes will nominate him or will produce a stampede that is likely to nominate him.

It may be set down as next to certain that the mass of Democrats will vote for no ticket with either of the recreant commissioners upon it, and they will vote with

great reluctance, if at all, for a state candidate responsible for the insult put upon them by retaining these commissioners upon the committee and making them conspicuous powers in the convention.

The members of the coming state convention should bear in mind that Arapahoe county is necessary to Democratic success, and that the mass of Arapahoe Democrats will no more vote for candidates who plunder or who permit others to plunder, or give aid and comfort to such plunderers, than will Democrats of their own counties if such candidates are forced upon them.

It is altogether improbable that the deals made with these commissioners would have been made were it not that the madness of faction had seized upon the Democrats responsible for them. The principals who dealt with the commissioners are not candidates themselves; they are fighting for candidates who will be their tools and to build up machines that will crush out all Democrats who do not submit to them. The bitterness and extremity of purpose that inspires the factions is so great that Democrats not of the machines know full well that they might as well be Republicans as Democrats should they desire any of the legitimate fruits of party victory if any of the machines shall triumph. There is no need to describe the effect the nominee of such a faction for governor will have upon the Democratic masses, not only in Arapahoe county, but elsewhere.

The News pushes the cause of no candidate. It only desires the nomination of brave, honest and competent persons. It wishes to see such tickets nominated for state and county offices, that the people will KNOW with the mention of their names that public affairs will be conducted by them with rigid economy and unqualified honesty.

What a boon it would be to the Democratic party if it would nominate and elect an administration that would side with no faction and would place the public welfare ahead of every political consideration.

If the facts stated by the News are true, and there has been no attempt to prove them false, and if the conclusions drawn from the facts by the News are reasonable, as they appear to be, no decent Democrat can support the Democratic state or Arapahoe county ticket without loss of self respect and disregard for the interests of good government and the state.

AND IF DEMOCRATIC VOTERS CANNOT SWALLOW THE DEMOCRATIC NOMINATIONS, WHAT REASON CAN THERE BE WHY ANY INDEPENDENT OR REPUBLICAN VOTER SHOULD ASSIST IN PERPETUATING THE POWER OF THE DEMOCRATIC GANG OR GIVING SANCTION TO THE DISREPUTABLE FACTION THAT CONTROLLED THE DEMOCRATIC STATE CONVENTION AND DICTATED ITS NOMINEES?

EMIGRATION OR IRRIGATION.

THE SEPTEMBER number of the Review of Reviews contains an article upon the migration of American farmers to western Canada. This movement, which has already attracted considerable attention on both sides of the border, is explained by Mr. Warman on the sufficient grounds that the enterprising American farmer can find a better opening for his effort and enterprise on the unoccupied lands of Canada than on any of the public lands of the United States. Such a condition has been anticipated by far-seeing public men in the United States for many years past, as it was evident that no resources of territory, however extensive, could long answer the demands being made upon it.

The land hunger acquired by several successive generations of Americans is not to be done away with in a

single decade, and the expansive movement of American settlement naturally finds its way across the border.

There is, however, an alternative to this loss of so many industrious, energetic, intelligent American citizens that is attracting an ever-increasing amount of attention and interest.

It is conclusively established by actual experience that a greater profit and a more certain livelihood may be gained from a small farm in the irrigated regions of the west than from a much larger holding in the humid east. And apart from the advantage secured by the farmer who controls his water supply irrespective of uncertain seasons, there can be no comparison between the usual climate and surroundings of the arid region and those of the northern American states and the Canadian territories.

The conditions of the irrigated districts in Colorado

and elsewhere are not only immensely superior to those of the great plains of Minnesota, the Dakotas, Manitoba and Assinibola, but they are superior even to those of the most favored rural districts of the eastern and central American states. The conditions of irrigation tend directly and strongly toward dense population and a co-operation among neighbors that is conducive to a higher degree of civilization and a more active social and political life. The land of the small farm is the land of the trolley car and the telephone, and therein numerous agencies of culture and enlightenment flourish as they cannot possibly do where wide distances and drifted snow banks separate the houses of the farmers.

These facts readily suggest the reasons why the arid lands of the west, now uncultivated but soon to be brought under irrigation with the assistance of the national government, offer a particularly favorable field for colonization enterprises. The small farm, thoroughly well cared for, is the ideal irrigation unit, as has been conclusively demonstrated at Greeley in Colorado, in the Salt Lake region and in California.

Colonists who are fortunate enough to secure tracts of land with an assured water supply certainly have a more favorable outlook for the future, than any who seek to make a home with "Our Lady of the Snows."

This is doubtless an aspect of the situation that will receive due attention at the approaching Irrigation congress in this city. The opportunities for colonization schemes are more favorable at the present moment than they have been for many years past, and while we do not regard the emigration from this country to Canada as in any way detrimental to either country, we would be glad to see a part of this stream of settlement diverted to the arid western lands.

THE WORK OF THE NEW NAVY.

THE EXTENSION of American sovereignty to overseas possessions and the increase of the active list of the American navy make it necessary and possible to reorganize the sea service on a new and more effective plan.

A recent special from Washington to the Chicago Record-Herald gives some of the details of the new naval plans that will be found to be of general interest. These plans contemplate the forming of two formidable fleets of battleships, one to be located on the North Atlantic coast and the other in the Philippines, while the European, South Atlantic and Pacific squadrons will be made up of cruisers and will be subordinate and auxiliary to the main battle fleets.

The North Atlantic fleet will, however, have its own assignment of cruisers and auxiliaries of various kinds, and it is also contemplated out of these to create a special division which will be assigned to duty in the West Indies and Central America. The interests of the United States in Puerto Rico, Cuba and Panama, together with the almost constant turbulence in Colombia, Venezuela, Hayti, San Domingo and Central America, and the frequent need of American warships at the earliest possible moment, make advisable the establishment of a Caribbean or West Indian fleet, under command of an officer of large ability and discretion. This position, it is understood, is to be occupied by Rear Admiral Coghlan.

Six of the battleships in active service are assigned to the North Atlantic squadron, while two, three or four of the big fighters are to be stationed at the Philippines ready for whatever may happen.

The announcement of these plans is evidence that the administration is alive to the new problems that this nation is called to face and that preparation is being made in advance to secure our interests. These preparations while warlike in seeming are in reality the surest safeguard of peace. The United States proposes to avoid the possibility of any sudden raid upon the cities of the Atlantic seaboard by maintaining a force of battleships sufficient, in conjunction with the coast defense forts, to beat off any invading force. It proposes to avoid the danger of European interference and complications in Central America and the West Indies by maintaining there a force sufficient to protect our own interests and to perform whatever duties and obligations have been assumed by us under international law. It proposes to safeguard the integrity of the Philippines and to prevent trouble in China by maintaining a naval force at the islands sufficient to serve not only as a recourse in time of trouble but as a menace to any hostile power that may be thinking of ignoring our rights on the mainland or of driving us from the islands.

Such a policy as this is consistent with our importance as a nation and with the rights and interests we are now called on to maintain. It is in accordance with the commercial and industrial interests of our people, and it will be supported by popular sentiment not only in the states of the coast but as well by those of the interior, whose people have never yet failed to realize the need of a strong navy and one in constant readiness for action.

A DEMOCRATIC VISION OF DEMOCRATIC DISASTER.

THE Democratic State Convention was held on September 9, 1902.

On the morning of that date the Denver News, the leading Democratic daily of Colorado, presented an issue to the delegates then assembling. This issue was stated by the News as follows:

"The Democratic party has been in power long enough for certain elements to display their indifference to intelligent public sentiment and rely wholly upon machine work for victory. Such a frame of mind leads officials to dishonesty, and when the dishonesty is exposed causes others more honest, though timid, to urge that the dishonesty may hurt the party."

"The election a year ago, counting the aggregate of the votes for sheriffs, clerks and assessors, went against the Democracy by an average of more than 5,000 votes. In the votes counted for the Democrats were the Populist votes in all the counties where fusion was made; this year the sentiment of the party, wisely or not, is against fusion."

"Yet, with scandals in the county commissioners' office of the capital county of the state more glaring and outrageous than any ever before unearthed, with a Democratic state administration that the convention will not have the nerve to ratify, with factions so bitter and persistent that they amount to the extremity of political vendetta, the convention seems on the verge of adopting the side of one of the factions regardless of the overwhelming necessity for nominations that will ally the factions and substitute harmonious enthusiasm for the continuation of the factional strife."

"With this issue the News will have done everything in its power to warn the convention of the precipice upon which the party stands. It feels that it has done its duty to the party and the people of the state. It would not unsay a word it has printed. It is time when courage and boldness are needed. If it has made enemies in speaking the convictions of its heart it is sorry, but though the enemies arose a thousand-fold more thickly than they are the News would perform its duty just as it has."

Yet in spite of this declaration and warning the convention gave itself over to the control of the faction that the News declared was responsible for scandals, more glaring and outrageous than ever before unearthed, and nominated as its candidates for the state offices men

whom the News declared to be the candidates and the tools of this same faction.

No accusations that any Republican speaker or newspaper can bring against the Democratic candidates in the present campaign will be any more direct or any more damaging than those set forth in detail by the News in the days preceding the meeting of the state convention.

No prophecy of Republican success, born of the hope of victory in Republican minds, could be any more deflating than the presage of defeat voiced by this Democratic newspaper upon the supposition that the party might give itself over to the influences to which it did actually surrender, and do the things and make the nominations that were actually consummated at the state convention.

COLORADO NEEDS REPUBLICAN CONGRESSMEN.

If there were any disposition on the part of Colorado voters to leave national questions out of their political discussions this year, the fact that we are to elect three congressmen would be sufficient of itself to force national issues into the campaign.

Under the new congressional apportionment law, the last Colorado assembly might have divided the state into three districts, thus giving a congressman each to the north-eastern, southeastern and the western portions of the state. But with the same narrow partisanship that led to the passage of the infamous state reapportionment bill, the Democratic majority of the assembly thought it would be more to their political interests to leave the districts as they were and to provide for the election of a congressman-at-large. What they hoped to accomplish by this course was, in case either one of the districts should go Republican they might still be successful in the state as a whole, and thus get two out of three of the congressmen. On the other hand it was hardly possible to establish three separate congressional districts in the state without giving the Republicans one district, or violating the anti-gerrymander laws established by congress, which laws unfortunately do not apply to the arrangement of the senatorial and representative districts.

Mr. J. F. Shafroth, who represents the First Colorado district in congress, and is now a candidate for re-election, began his service in 1895, and has been successively elected as a member of the Fifty-fourth, Fifty-fifth, Fifty-sixth and Fifty-seventh congresses. He was elected originally as a Republican, and has followed the leadership of Senator Teller through all its various stages. According to the Congressional Directory he was re-elected to the Fifty-fifth, Fifty-sixth and Fifty-seventh congresses as a Silver Republican, and is now classed as a "Silverite." Just at present he is a candidate on the straight Democratic ticket, as a Democrat.

Mr. John C. Bell, who represents Colorado from the Second district, and who is a candidate for re-election, had two years more experience in congress than Mr. Shafroth. He began his service in 1893, and has been successively elected to the Fifty-third, Fifty-fourth, Fifty-fifth, Fifty-sixth and Fifty-seventh congresses. Mr. Bell is and always has been a Democrat, but he has owed his position in congress to the votes of Silver Republicans and of Populists.

It is an interesting fact that the candidates from the two Colorado districts, both upon the Republican and the Democratic tickets are the same as they were two years ago. At that time Mr. Shafroth received 34,591 votes, to 41,518 for Mr. Bonyne; while Mr. Bell obtained 65,421 votes, to 61,293 for Mr. Hogg.

Since the time when Mr. Shafroth in 1896 left the Republican party and allied himself with the Democratic opposition in congress, Colorado has had neither voice nor influence in determining the policy of this nation, nor any participation in the important affairs of the national government. Both Mr. Bell and Mr. Shafroth have been members of a minority whose only purpose was to delay the progress and to oppose the measures of the party in control of the government, and their greatest title to favor with their constituents in this state ought to be that that minority was too weak to accomplish anything of serious importance along this line.

The time has certainly come in the history of Colorado politics when we should turn over a new leaf, and should send to Washington men who are able to stand in their places and say, "I propose," as well as, "I object."

Messrs. Brooks, Hogg and Bonyne are men of this character, and more than that they are men allied with the party of progress and Americanism. If they go to Washington, they will take their places among the other Republican representatives. They will attend the Republican caucus. They will be seen and heard in the Republican committee rooms. They will make their influence felt for the good of this state in a hundred different ways that would not be possible to any member of the minority and opposition party.

Colorado is directly interested in a great many of the most important questions now pending in congress. We have a vital interest especially in Pacific trade, the construction of the isthmian canal, and the development of a national irrigation system. We also have a very vital interest in the tariff and in the matter of its proposed readjustment. It is of the highest importance to us that any changes that are to be made in the tariff shall be made by the friends of the protective system and not by its enemies; and it is of equal importance to us that we should be represented in the councils and the caucuses of the Republican party, where the matter of tariff revision will be determined, and where the changes that are to be made, if any, will be settled.

Colorado cannot afford at the present time to waste its congressional representation in any further pursuit of the hollow mockery and sham that has deluded us for the past six years, and that is now recognized to be such even by those who have been its most earnest advocates and supporters.

Every reason why Colorado should send Republicans to congress is stronger now than it ever has been before. Every reason why Colorado should elect Democratic congressmen has been buried in the grave of lost political issues.

The result of the Democratic refusal to deal justly by the people in rearranging the congressional districts is likely to be the election of three Republican congressmen from the state this year.

Rip Van Winkle never experienced any greater enlightenment upon his return from the twenty years' sleep, nor Queen Titania when she was aroused from disenchantment and found that her lover was only an ass, than has come to the Populist party of this state, since the Democrats refused to fuse at the recent state convention. In example of which hear the Ridgway Populist:

"That 'those whom the gods would destroy they first make mad,' is as true today as when it was first uttered hundreds of years ago, is fully evinced by every move made by the representatives of the Democratic party from the time of calling their state convention down to the present time, for not a step has been taken by that party in any county or in any district in the state which would not be accepted as conclusive evidence of insanity upon an inquisition of lunacy."

It is not surprising that the Populists should say these things; the wonder is that they have been so long in finding them out.

The American Wife.

"But the American wife? Henry James has summed up the American wife in just one sentence. He says: 'The American wife knows nothing of her husband's affairs—except that they are of not the slightest consequence.' This is both epigrammatic and exactly true. The American wife has quite genuine affection for her husband. Even after years of marriage have gone by she thinks of him with unaffected fondness. He is so useful! She credits him with almost all the virtues, except perhaps the virtue of being interesting, and she overlooks that one defect of his with charitable toleration. She sees him come and go each day with clock-like regularity. She knows what his profession or vocation is. She thinks better of him if it is a profession or vocation that is generally regarded as quite creditable, but this is practically all she knows of him. She sees him arising early and hurrying to his office. She hears him sitting late into the night at the room overhead, and she is probably aware that he is immersed in a great mass of papers and documents of some kind or other, and that he is studying things that he will persist in doing this. She would really rather have him go with her to the cool, wind-swept nook that she selects for her own summer sitting place. Why he does not go she cannot possibly imagine. It is one of the curious, irrational traits which he possesses and which prevent him from taking him quite seriously. Perhaps he will run up there for a day or two, and when he does come she is very nice to him, and she sends him a little for getting so hideously thin and sallow. But he is not particularly comfortable there. He follows her meekly into the dining room three or four days for a while, and then he has to go back to whatever it is that he does in town. Just what it is she doesn't know. The household bills are paid; the checks come to her regularly. She does the things she likes to do, and she is pleasant to have some body to see that her various projects and arrangements all come out so nicely. Her husband is really quite what a husband ought to be. He does his duty perfectly, and she has a very accurate notion of what he does. It is a very nice whatever she requires, to let her carry at her bidding, to leave her absolutely free from care, responsibility or worry—such is the whole duty of the American husband."

The French Wife.

"In France the wife's absorption in her husband's interests is even more intense than in proportion as the life of the typical French man is more narrow than that of an English household. Americans have a curious false conception of the domestic conditions which prevail in France. The sort of French novel that is written in Paris largely for export to the United States and Russia is probably responsible for our offensive and thoroughly bizarre imaginings. The French wife, as viewed through the lenses held before our eyes by Monsieur de Maupassant, Prevost, Mendes and Gigny, is a sensuous, fascinating creature whose time is wholly spent in sly intrigue and whose education is confined to the conjugations of the verb tromper. The average American is willing to believe all this, and that so very sure of him! It never enters her head that he has anything to wish for, that he can possibly be conscious of a void somewhere in life, or experience even the faintest stirring of dissatisfaction, that he can ever imagine anything different from what he has, that he has ever dreamt of an existence where he should be something better than the household banker, a glorified butler, a superior maître d'hôtel. She is also sure of him. She does not want another kind of man, and so why should he desire a different sort of wife?" (Harry Thurston Peck in Ainslee's.)

The Leisurely Cage-Maker.

In a paper "Bird-Cage Collecting in the Century for October, Rogers Riordan records this incident, which is only too illustrative of the attitude needed by the collector in his own country: "Vast patience is needed, much diplomacy and sometimes a little force: for the possessor of a curious cage generally regards it as the apple of his eye, and often will not part with it for love or money. He will not even let it be copied; will himself copy it for you, if you wait till doomsday; but he cannot exist apart from the original. He would say he kept his soul in it, and not a bird. While sketching in the Azores, he had to get the cage to break a leg; while it was a mending, time was as little account to him as to the cage-maker; and yet the latter would him out. Here is a page of his diary: August 6, 1901. Samples looked over. August 25, 1901. Design selected; order given. Cage promised in a couple of weeks."

September 1, 1901. Man states he has not been able to find right kind of bamboo.

September 12, 1901. Found some material; must wait until he visits other end of island to get small cane.

September 25, 1901. Has secured all material required—now waiting for the right season of the moon to steam the cane in the hot sulphur springs.

October 25, 1901. At the right season forgot to put cane in spring, but there is no hurry; the cage will be finished long before the rich (?) American's leg will be strong enough for him to travel.

November 1, 1901. Corn festa—no man can work.

November 18, 1901. Church festa—no man or woman can work.

December 18, 1901. Getting ready for pig-killing and no work.

December 25, 1901. Pig-killing festa—general joy—no work.

December 27, 1901. Bird-cage made; astonished that I wanted the cage, as such a hurry; if I will only wait a few days, I will be finished it.

So I finally carried off his original cage, which he did not want to part with; and I hope it will please.

HOW MANY VOTES

WILL BE CAST FOR

GOVERNOR OF COLORADO

ON NOVEMBER 4, 1902 ?

The Gazette Will Give **\$500** IN CASH PRIZES

Everyone who wishes to subscribe and those who are already readers of the Gazette will have an opportunity to share in the distribution of the many prizes offered by the Gazette in this contest. The contest will close November 3rd, 1902, and no estimates will be allowed after that date. The official report of the Secretary of the State of Colorado showing the total vote for Governor will determine who are entitled to the prizes, awards of which will be made immediately after the official report has been obtained.

LIST OF PRIZES

To the nearest correct estimator,	1 prize	\$100.00	-	\$100.00
To the second nearest correct estimator,	1 prize	50.00	-	50.00
To the third and fourth nearest correct estimator, 2 prizes	25.00	-	50.00	
To the 5 next nearest correct estimators,	5 prizes	10.00	-	50.00
To the 10 next nearest correct estimators,	10 prizes	5.00	-	50.00
To the 25 next nearest correct estimators,	25 prizes	2.00	-	50.00
To the 100 next nearest correct estimators,	100 prizes	1.00	-	100.00
				144 prizes \$450.00

SPECIAL--For the nearest correct estimate received before September 15th, 1 prize of \$25.00
For the nearest correct estimate received after September 15th and before October 1st, 1 prize of \$25.00
Total of 146 prizes amounting to **\$500.00**

P. S. Each estimator will only be entitled to one prize, except in the case of the two SPECIAL prizes, one of which may be won in addition to one of the regular prizes. In case of a tie or that two or more estimators are equally correct, prizes will be divided equally between them.

To Aid in Making Your Estimates We Furnish the Following Information :

Colorado elects a Governor every two years.
The total aggregate vote for Governor in 1894 was 180,983
The total aggregate vote for Governor in 1896 was 186,441
The total aggregate vote for Governor in 1898 was 149,430
The total aggregate vote for Governor in 1900 was 210,049
What will be the total aggregate vote for Governor in 1902? If you guess the nearest correct the first prize of \$100.00 is yours. Besides the \$100.00 prize there are 145 other prizes.

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My estimates of the vote for Governor in the State of Colorado for 1902 are as follows:

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CONTEST EDITOR,
Colorado Springs Gazette,
Colorado Springs, Colo.

LATE TELEGRAPHIC NEWS

PRESIDENT TRYING TO STOP STRIKE

By Associated Press.
Philadelphia, Sept. 30.—Mayor Ashbridge today decided to comply with the request of Mayor Maybury of Detroit, to appoint a delegation of citizens to attend a conference to be held in this city on Oct. 2 to discuss ways and means for obtaining a reliable coal supply from the mining regions of Pennsylvania and West Virginia.
The mayor's reply is as follows:
"Governor of commonwealth, clergymen and citizens are actively working for settlement of strike in anthracite coal fields in this state. My judgment is differences will be adjusted and work resumed before date of conference named."
Mayor Ashbridge today contracted with President Baer of the Reading company to furnish 50 tons of coal daily beginning next Wednesday at the Philadelphia hospital and alms house.
The mayor's telegram and the contract with President Baer is significant coming on top of a visit here yesterday of President Mitchell and other officials of the United Mine workers.
By Associated Press.
Washington, Sept. 30.—The president took initiative steps to ascertain what, if anything could be done by federal authority to settle the coal strike.
The result was a general expression of opinion by the advisers of the president, who were present that the federal laws and constitution did not afford means of federal interference to end the strike but another conference will be held tomorrow and the president will do all he can properly and legally to bring about a settlement.
At the temporary White house a conference was held with three cabinet officers, Attorney-General Knox, Secretary Moody and Postmaster General Payne. Governor Crane of Massachusetts was also present. The gentlemen met with President Roosevelt and after the subject had been considered for some time they adjourned to another room and conferred for an hour. They returned later in the day and held another conference.
President Roosevelt is deeply concerned over the situation. The approach of winter with a coal famine imminent and the distress and suffering which must ensue unless coal becomes available present a situation which, he thinks, should receive the attention of the administration. He is doing everything that can be done by the government. Many appeals have been made to him and many suggestions have been received by him, and it was with a view to ascertain what power

WISCONSIN'S GOVERNOR ON THE TARIFF ISSUE

By Associated Press.
Milwaukee, Sept. 30.—Governor Robert La Follette opened the campaign for the Republicans of Wisconsin at the West Side Turner hall here tonight before an immense audience. He was enthusiastically cheered and spoke in part as follows:
"Though there may appear to be differences between the Republicans on the tariff issue it would seem to arise from a misunderstanding rather than a disagreement. From Hamilton to Clay and from Clay to McKinley the principle on which a protective tariff has rested for support has not changed. It is charged that the tariff is responsible for the trusts. This charge is most strongly pressed by those opposed to the Republicans before the trusts. They ignore the fact that the organization of trusts and combinations began but a few years ago and that they are fast gaining the control of business everywhere. They are not confined to any country nor are they the offspring of any tariff policy. They rule the market in free trade products in this country and in whatever products they choose in free trade countries. But the fact remains that the organization of combinations of capital great enough to master the production and fix the price of articles embraced within protective tariff schedules, brings upon the system the popular disapproval which the public entertains toward the trusts."
A new law, an artificial law, is supplanting the natural law of competition. By secret agreement the producers of like articles limit the quantity and fix the price.
"I believe the hour has come when tariff revision must stand close guard over the tariff schedules. But this revision should be on the true protective principle of guarding American labor from free competition with cheaper foreign labor, and yet take the place of suppressed competition."
"Anthracite coal is not protected by the tariff. But glance at the situation—the problem it presents. Ninety-

THE HILL FORCES HAVE PROMULGATED A SLATE

By Associated Press.
Saratoga, N. Y., Sept. 30.—For governor, Bird C. Carter of Kings County, Lieutenant governor, Charles N. Bulger of Oswego.
Comptroller, C. M. Hester of Ulster.
Secretary of state, Frank H. Mott of Chautauqua.
Attorney general, John Cunneen of Erie.
Engineer, Richard W. Herman of Oneida.
Treasurer, D. J. Van Auken of Ontario.
Judge of appeals, John C. Gray of New York.
It is the ticket promulgated tonight from the headquarters of Senator Hill. It was the result of a long conference of state leaders, in which Senator Hill and Hugh McLaughlin took a leading part. The announcement of this tentative ticket was received quietly by the throngs in the hotel corridors, and later rumors were circulated that when it came before the convention it might not stand. The Kings county delegates, led by Senator McCarran, were prominent in talking of prospective changes.

semi-official sources, but lacking authorization, was that the committee on platform had decided to declare for a 1,000-ton barge canal, and that the committee on credentials, to avoid further trouble, would seat the delegation headed by William H. Devery.
A committee of resolutions was appointed, consisting of 50 members, each representing a senatorial district. The committee met in the afternoon. Two proposed planks of the platform caused somewhat of a flurry in the committee. The Liberal Democrats with a committee of five, headed by Robert Baker as spokesman, demanded "that the Democratic state convention stand for a reaffirmation of the Kansas City platform as a whole."
The "Chicago-Kansas City platform" party of New York state, through Calvin J. Keach, demanded the incorporation of this:
"The Democratic party of the Empire state recognizes the national platform of 1900 as the organic law of the party and is pledged to its full and complete execution, and regrets that it was not ratified by the people at the polls."
A delegation from the Brooklyn Democratic club presented some planks which they desired incorporated in the platform, at least in substance, including compulsory arbitration of differences between employer and employee; the widening of the idea of Democracy "to make the Democratic principle of equal and exact justice to all, with special privileges to none, as good in industry as in the political realm"; amendment to the constitution of the United States providing for direct vote of the people; holding corporations, the creatures of the state, to strict accountability by the government, to the end that monopoly in all trade and transportation shall be prevented, and amendment to the Raines law "to the end that debauchery in the cities of the state occasioned thereby shall be prevented."
The committee on contested seats, after a session lasting several hours, adjourned until tomorrow morning without coming to any decision in any of the matters brought before it. Interest centers in the ninth district.

FRUSTRATED PLAN TO BREAK JAIL

By Associated Press.
Pueblo, Oct. 1.—A special to the Chief of Police from Canon City, says:
"It leaked out here tonight that a break for liberty of a large number of convicts was planned for the Sunday night by the prison officials. Almost all of the life-time and long sentence prisoners had agreed to go with a few for liberty, overpowered the guards and escape, but the plan was told to the officials by one of their number. When the prisoners were taken to the cells, a number of revolvers and a quantity of clothing were discovered, together with duplicate keys to the cells which had been made by the prisoners and with which they expected to obtain their liberty."
By Associated Press.
New York, Sept. 30.—Lieutenant Commander William V. Bronaugh of the United States navy committed suicide today on the battleship Kearsarge at the navy yard by blowing out his brains with a revolver. Friends of Commander Bronaugh believe that he was very much worried over the mail fraud case of his position as executive officer, which are considered to be more arduous than those of any officer of the navy. Purnell F. Harrington, captain of the Brooklyn navy yard, said:
"There is an epidemic of suicide in the navy as sure as there was ever an epidemic of fever. Such a thing may occur and can be explained. The man has probably been thinking of the other suicides, which are very sad affairs, and then in an unguarded moment the desire to try it seized him and it was all over in a minute."
Commander Bronaugh was born in Kentucky and entered the naval academy in 1873.

ANOTHER NAVAL OFFICER HAS COMMITTED SUICIDE

By Associated Press.
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WORKING OF "REFORM" LAW

By Associated Press.
Washington, Sept. 28.—Brig. General Frederick Funston in his annual report for the department of Colorado points out that the percentage of trials by court martial of enlisted men has nearly doubled during the past year. He says:
"It is therefore plain that there has been a deplorable increase of offenses in general and of desertion in particular. In my opinion there are two principal causes for this state of affairs: First, resentment of unaccustomed limitations and restrictions felt by men returning from field service to the monotony and routine work of garrison life; second, the abolition of the canteen feature of the post exchange. Since this action was taken, saloons of the lowest type have been established just outside the boundaries of the various reservations; their proprietors, in almost every case, unprincipled scoundrels who leave nothing undone to debauch the soldiers and obtain their money. Being in all cases outside the limits of any city, the proprietors of these resorts are subject to no municipal police regulations and sell liquor regardless of hours and whether the buyer is already intoxicated or not. Gambling is universal in these 'dives,' and they are frequented by dissolute women. The soldier whose desire for a drink would ordinarily be satisfied by a few glasses of beer in the canteen of the post exchange goes to one of these resorts and does well if he escapes before he has spent or gambled away all his money, overstayed his leave or engaged in an altercation. As a rule the local authorities regard the existence of these places with indifference or approval, as it causes the soldier to spend his money in the community. The efficiency of the army or the ruin of a good soldier is nothing to them. There can be no reasonable doubt that most of the trials by court martial and summary courts, at least so far as this department is concerned, are directly traceable to this cause. Since I have had command here there has taken place the ruin and degradation of several non-commissioned officers of long service and fine records."
In short, the recent legislation by congress on this question, so far as this department is concerned, has had no effect except to lower the discipline

JUSTICE ELLIS DEAD.

By Associated Press.
Topeka, Kan., Sept. 25.—Justice A. H. Ellis of the Kansas supreme court died here very suddenly tonight at 10:30 o'clock. He has been in bad health for several months.
Justice Ellis served in a Michigan regiment during the civil war. In 1865 he came to Kansas settling at Beloit. He was appointed to the supreme court by Governor Stanley two years ago, and was nominated by the Republican state convention for a four years' term. He was one of the leading Republican politicians of the state and was an able member of the supreme court.

OUTCOME OF A WILL CONTEST.

By Associated Press.
Long Branch, N. J., Sept. 26.—The fight of Laura Biggar, the former actress, for the millions of Henry M. Bennett, came to a sudden and dramatic ending here today before Justice Halsey. The claimant, through counsel, abandoned the suit and announced that she would be satisfied with the 60 per cent. of the estate given her by the will.
Hardly had this been done than counsel for the heirs opposing the Biggar claim showed that they had been more than prepared for this step, and warrants charging conspiracy were served on Samuel Stanton, the former justice of the peace of Hudson county, who testified that he had performed a marriage ceremony between Miss Biggar and the Pittsburgh millionaire, and Dr. C. Hendrick, at whose sanitarium in Bayonne it was alleged that Miss Biggar's child was born. A search is now in progress for Miss Biggar herself, that she may also be presented to the grand jury to answer to a similar charge. Stanton and Dr. Hendrick are now in the jail at Freehold.
As soon as the case had been called by Judge McKelvey, Mr. Hendrick announced that, as counsel for Miss Biggar he had been instructed to withdraw the proceeding before the court and to announce that Miss Biggar would rest content with the 60 per cent. of the estate given her by the terms of the will.
Mr. Arrowsmith, of the heirs' counsel, then addressed the court, saying he was not altogether surprised at the action, for there had been a conspiracy and a coup d'etat. He desired to say, however, that he and his associates acquired Mr. Black and his legal associates from any knowledge of the conspiracy and to assure the court that it had been established they had been deceived.

FREIGHT TRAINS COLLIDED.

By Associated Press.
Mercer, Pa., Sept. 25.—The worst wreck in the history of the Bessemer road was occasioned by a head-on collision between two freight trains at a point two miles east of Mercer today in which four were killed and three injured.
The train, owned by the Erie Railroad, was headed by J. K. Mackey, conductor, married, Greenville.
Charles Billington, engineer, Greenville.
Peter Loff, fireman, Albion.
C. H. Kasky, fireman, Greenville.
The injured—William Guilford, engineer, Greenville, injuries of hip, head and neck; John S. Strauss, brakeman, Albion, internal injuries; H. K. McLaughlin, brakeman, Greenville, injuries on head.
The wreck was caused by a cross order issued for the two freight trains. At present the blame cannot be ascertained. Three engines and eight steel cars are badly wrecked.
The injured are in the Mercer Cottage state hospital and will recover.

TO SUCCEED HENDERSON.

By Associated Press.
Hampton, Ia., Sept. 25.—Judge B. J. Henderson, of Iowa, was today nominated for congress by the Third district Republican convention. The Third district is at present represented by the speaker of the national house, Hon. David B. Henderson, who recently declined a re-nomination. The report of the committee on resolutions was adopted by the convention as follows:
"We, the representatives of the Third congressional district of Iowa, heartily endorse the platform of principles adopted by the late Des Moines. We deny that the Dingley tariff breeds and shelters trusts. We interpret the tariff plank in the Des Moines platform of Iowa to be merely a statement of fact, to wit: that more than the St. Louis plank of 1896, which recited:
"We are not pledged to any particular schedules. The question of tariff is a political question to be governed by the conditions of the times and of production. The ruling and uncompromising principle is the protection and development of American industry."
"We cordially recognize and earnestly commend the patriotic fervor of President Roosevelt and the wisdom of both the foreign and domestic policies of his administration. We believe that constantly to the broad reputation of the people at home."
"We most earnestly regret the death of the late David B. Henderson, who for the 15th time unanimously tendered the Hon. D. B. Henderson. No official has been more anxious to keep in touch with the people and to represent well-considered judgment of his constituents than has Colonel Henderson under his long years of congressional career. We have faith in his patriotism and in his personal and political integrity. We are conscious of his great mental power and ability. We realize his superb leadership and commanding influence in governmental affairs and believe that his withdrawal means a great loss to the people."
Judge Birdsell is about 45 years of age. The only office he has ever held is the judgeship of the district court which he resigned a year ago to resume the practice of law in Clarion.

NEW YORK FUEL FAMINE.

By Associated Press.
New York, Sept. 28.—The coal shortage reached an acute stage today. The price of soft coal jumped to \$3 a ton, \$2.50 more than the price Wednesday and three times as much as before the strike began. The quoted price of hard coal was \$15, but it was merely nominal, as there was absolutely none to be had at any price.
The price of wood followed coal. Kindling wood selling a few days ago at a cord brought today an extra. Practically a complete fuel famine exists. Consumers throughout the city had believed that the strike would be settled and prices fall. Dealers assert that the supply of anthracite in the city is not 10 days' supply, and that the present supply of soft coal is hardly 25 per cent. of the demand.
The park department is seriously embarrassed. Ten days ago contracts were advertised for and today only one bid was found, and that for 100 tons of pea coal at \$7.50 per ton, which was quickly accepted. A conference of the representatives of the charitable or-

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TERRIBLE EARTHQUAKE IN EASTERN TURKESTAN.

By Associated Press.
Tashkent, Sept. 25.—A dispatch received from Tashkent, capital of Russian Turkestan, reports a terrible earthquake, August 23, the shocks continuing until September 3. One hundred persons were killed at Kashgar, in eastern Turkestan, 400 in the village of Astyn, 20 at Jango, while the town of Aksu-kstche was completely destroyed.

MR. YOUNG'S FAITH IN HIS SON'S INNOCENCE

By Associated Press.
Paris, Sept. 28.—A representative of the Associated Press has interviewed John W. Young, father of William Hooper Young, who is charged with the murder in New York of Anna Pulver, on the developments in the case against his son.
"I am now convinced from what has been published and from my own cable advices, that my son is innocent and shall do the utmost in my power to help him, while if I thought him guilty of such a horrible crime, I would not move my hand to save him from justice."
"He is wayward, but he never had a criminal tendency. The only explanation, to my mind, which can connect him with this crime, is that he fell under the influence of some designing person who perpetrated the murder and through whom my son acquired a guilty knowledge of the crime or possibly became an accessory after the fact."
"The boy is not insane, but his mental strength has been undermined by vicious habits into which he fell while young."
"The dispatches say that a suit of my son's clothes was found in the trunk with the murdered woman's clothing. This itself is in his favor, for the perpetrator of a crime would never convict himself in such an obvious way. This was done by the real murderer who is using my son as a screen."
"I wish to say that my son is not a member of the Mormon church nor has he been connected with it for many years. We have been estranged for 15 years. I helped him frequently through my other son, but have not seen him because of his waywardness and his vicious habits, which his unfortunate falling due to."
"It was without my knowledge and consent that my son was living in my apartments during my absence."

MAYOR THOMAS HUGHES OF SEATTLE MISSING.

By Associated Press.
Seattle, Wash., Sept. 26.—Mayor Thomas J. Hughes is either lost in the woods near Lake Washington or has been killed in a serious accident that has prevented his return to his summer camp. In company with his son, Mayor Hughes left about 3:30 o'clock Wednesday afternoon on a hunting trip, determined to kill the mother of two cubs which he had secured a day or two previous to the trip. The cubs were separated, the mayor entering a densely wooded country after promising to meet his son at a point about a mile and a half distant. The mayor failed to keep his promise and after a long search he was found by a search party which he was joined later by a second son. They continued the search all Wednesday night and today the mayor's brother has been with them. No trace of the missing man has been found and three big searching parties will leave at 4 o'clock tomorrow to take up the work again.

LEADVILLE ATTORNEY UNDOUBTEDLY PERISHED

By Associated Press.
Leadville, Sept. 28.—Sheriff Long and searching party arrived late tonight after a fruitless search for Lewis Dalton, the popular Leadville attorney, who, while hunting north of Tennessee pass, became lost in a snow storm and undoubtedly perished from hunger and cold. Snow had fallen nearly every night this week and the cold has been intense. His dog, half dead with hunger, returned to the camp, but not a single trace of the missing man can be found.

FRAM RETURNS FROM FOUR YEARS' CRUISE.

By Associated Press.
Christiania, Norway, Sept. 28.—Escorted by warships and numerous pleasure steamers, Captain Sverdrup's Arctic expedition on the Fram entered this harbor today. The Fram was escorted by the fort and welcomed by thousands of spectators as she entered the harbor, where flags were flying from every mast.
Sir Clements Robert Markham, president of the Royal Geographical Society of Great Britain, who is now here, regards Captain Sverdrup's expedition as the most important since the Franklin Arctic expedition.
King Victor Emmanuel have telegraphed words of welcome to Captain Sverdrup. The Fram returned to Stavanger, Norway, September 19, after more than four years in the Arctic region.

A Cough

"I have made a most thorough trial of Ayer's Cherry Pectoral and am prepared to say that for all diseases of the lungs it never disappoints."
J. Early Finley, Ironton, O.

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral won't cure rheumatism; we never said it would. It won't cure dyspepsia; we never claimed it. But it will cure coughs and colds of all kinds. We first said this sixty years ago; we've been saying it ever since.

Three sizes: 25c, 50c, \$1. All druggists.

Consult your doctor. If he says take it, then do as he says. If he says not to take it, then don't. You know. Leave it with him. We are willing.

J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.

the Lake Lano district in Mindanao which district forms but a small part of the territory occupied by the Moros, but those of absolute and complete peace, but in the opinion of the committee the language of section 9 and the certificate thereunder provided for is not intended to be taken, that complete peace should exist in the country of the wild Moros, who never have taken any part in the insurrection referred to in section 9.

C. F. & I. HEARING.

By Associated Press.
Syracuse, N. Y., Sept. 26.—For 24 hours before the cyclone burst over the island a violent storm raged on the eastern coast of Sicily. The path of the cyclone was 124 miles long and everything in the line of the storm was destroyed. The sea swept inland for several kilometers, doing enormous damage, while there were violent submarine agitations between Sicily and the mainland. Along the railroad from Catania to Palermo the force of the cyclone was such that rails were torn up and hurled to a great distance.
It is reported from Modica (82 miles southwest from Syracuse) that a hundred bodies have already been found but that the number of dead bodies swept away by the torrent is unknown. The newspaper Triclusca expresses the belief that some 400 people have been killed.
The storm destroyed everything on the ground floors in houses in the lower portions of Modica. Bridges and roads have disappeared, the damage amounting to many million lire. (A lire is worth 20 cents). The survivors of the catastrophe have taken refuge in the hills. A relief committee and search parties have been organized at Modica. The disaster is supposed to have been due to a marine waterspout. The German steamer Caprera was wrecked at Catania after a terrible struggle with the waves.
A large portion of the low-lying part of Modica has been destroyed. The torrents, the St. Francis and the St. Marie, which descend through the town rose suddenly and brought with them masses of mud and heavy stones and invaded the buildings of Modica. They carried away everything in their courses. Many houses were utterly wrecked and others were seriously damaged. Numerous animals perished. The number of victims is still unknown but 80 corpses have been deposited in a single church. At least 12 persons were killed. Tagaro was destroyed. Enormous damage was done at Palazzio, Acreide, Farla and Geranata.

By Associated Press.
Washington, Sept. 28.—President Roosevelt has signed the order providing for the taking of a census of the Philippines in accordance with the terms of the Philippine act passed at the last session of congress and upon the certificate of the Philippine commission that the insurrection has been suppressed.
The order of the president is dated September 25. It recites the origin of the Philippine act which provides that when complete peace shall have been established and the Philippine commission made the following certificate to the president in the form of a resolution, upon which he issued the order for taking the census:
"Resolved, That the Philippine commission have signed the order providing for the taking of a census of the Philippines in accordance with the terms of the Philippine act passed at the last session of congress and upon the certificate of the Philippine commission that the insurrection has been suppressed."
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By Associated Press.
New York, Sept. 28.—The coal shortage reached an acute stage today. The price of soft coal jumped to \$3 a ton, \$2.50 more than the price Wednesday and three times as much as before the strike began. The quoted price of hard coal was \$15, but it was merely nominal, as there was absolutely none to be had at any price.
The price of wood followed coal. Kindling wood selling a few days ago at a cord brought today an extra. Practically a complete fuel famine exists. Consumers throughout the city had believed that the strike would be settled and prices fall. Dealers assert that the supply of anthracite in the city is not 10 days' supply, and that the present supply of soft coal is hardly 25 per cent. of the demand.
The park department is seriously embarrassed. Ten days ago contracts were advertised for and today only one bid was found, and that for 100 tons of pea coal at \$7.50 per ton, which was quickly accepted. A conference of the representatives of the charitable or-

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THE MAIN ISSUES OF THE STATE CAMPAIGN.

THESE are two principal issues before the people of the state of Colorado for their decision, and neither one of these can be ignored in the present campaign.

The first of these is whether the state government is to be run as a part of the Democratic machine, for the benefit of Democratic office holders, office seekers and their friends and subordinates, or whether it is to be turned over to competent Republicans who believe that the surest way of commending the party to the people is by efficient service and the promotion of public interests, and who practice what they believe. The Democrats are of course prolific in promises, and if the judgment were rendered on professions alone, it might be difficult to choose between the two parties. But the Democrats have to bear the burden of their record for the past six years, a record that for selfish scheming, indifference to the public interests, prostitution of public power to the basest uses of partisan politics and disregard of solemn pledges has never been surpassed.

The Republican party of the state has given a conclusive proof of the sincerity of its demand for better government and its devotion to the public interests by openly approving the amendments, except the Bucklin bill, adopted by the last legislature, for the reason that while some of these amendments are defective, and inadequate, they do offer a step and the only present available one, toward reforms that have openly been demanded by both parties and by the people generally for years past.

On the other hand, the Democrats have shown their incompetency and their disregard of the popular will by delaying the inauguration of these reform measures until there was unmistakable evidence of a revulsion of public sentiment against that party, and then presenting measures that through haste and carelessness are defective and possibly will not be sustained by the courts.

In spite of its promises there is no reason to believe that the Democracy can do any better in the future than it has been doing in the past. Three good reputations have already been brought perilously near permanent wreck and disaster in the gubernatorial chair through the prevalence of the storms of personal ambition and party intrigue, and there is no reason to believe that Judge Stimson will be any better able to control the tigers of Denver's Tammany organization than Adams, Thomas and Orman were able to do.

If any political party in any state ever earned a just title to political obloquy and repudiation from the voters, that party is the Colorado Democracy, and its present defensive attitude, contrasting so notably with that of former years, is a plain proof of its own knowledge of its crimes and failures, and its sense of impending disaster and defeat.

And the second main issue of the campaign is in regard to the attitude that Colorado ought to hold toward the national government and toward the national issues that concern everyone who is an American citizen.

In the past two years the only share Colorado has had in the national congress has been to vote an ineffective and an inconsiderable protest.

Our political associates in congress have been the representatives of the red-shirt rings of southern states, elected by fraud, terrorism and disfranchisement; the representatives of the Tammany rings of northern cities, holding their influence and deriving their power by open alliance with Vice and Crime; a few representatives of ultra-radical theories of social and political reform, attractive to the masses in times of panic and adversity, but repudiated by all sensible Americans as soon as normal conditions are restored; and finally a very few anti-Americans, who consider it proof of superior moral and mental attainments to differ with their fellow citizens and to flout at patriotism, courage and the advancement of humanity.

For the credit of the men of the west who have gained and kept their positions of prominence by virtue of the Fusion farce, we do not admit that they have any sincere sympathy or approval of the acts of the Tillamans, the Tammanyites, the Populist radicals or the anti-expansionists. And it seems equally reasonable to suppose that these incongruous and incoherent elements of the political field have as little regard for those policies and aims which form the stock in trade in local circles of the Silver Republican remnants of the west.

At the coming election Colorado is to choose three congressmen. The Democratic party presents three candidates who, whatever may have been their political relations in the past, are now open and avowed Democrats. The mask of silverism and the farce of Fusion have at last reached a stage where they are not considered worthy even of the pretense of their former adherents and advocates.

And there is not in the principles of national Democracy, or in its absence of principles, anything whatever that is worthy of the support of Colorado voters, and nothing to induce a preference for the candidates of that party.

On the contrary, Colorado has deprived herself of any share in the direction of national affairs, has missed notable opportunities and has stood directly in the way of the advancement of her own interests by allying herself with a minority party of opposition, utterly unable to accomplish anything in our behalf and openly opposed to many things that are greatly to be desired by us.

Every consideration of patriotism, business sense and political expedience as well as of principle, should therefore prompt the voters of this state to the election of the Republican congressional candidates and the entire state and legislative tickets.

WHAT IS TOO BAD FOR DEMOCRATS IS NOT GOOD ENOUGH FOR REPUBLICANS.

If any voter in El Paso county, or any other county of this state, has any doubt as to what faction of that party controlled the state convention and dictated its nominees, he should read the extracts from the Denver News, which were reprinted in yesterday's Gazette.

The attention of our readers is especially called to an editorial which appeared in the News of September 8, the day preceding the Democratic state convention, and which is as follows:

THE PERILS OF THE SITUATION.

It is cause for deep regret that any Democratic candidate for governor has as his active sponsors and aggressive workers the three discredited county commissioners of Arapahoe county. If MR. STIMSON has proper regard for the good opinion of decent people, his better nature must revolt at the deals made by the promoters of his cause to secure the admission of Phillips, Watts and Bishop, with delegations of their choice to the Arapahoe county convention. These men stand charged by a Democratic county judge and a committee of reputable men appointed by him of being privy to a deliberate steal by the Smith-Brooks Printing company of more than \$40,000 in the single item of printing and printing supplies, either through a criminal conspiracy to rob the county and share the spoils, or by criminal negligence so great that an imbecile would blush to confess it. It is not a case of mere accusation and denial, nor proof of guilt by circumstantial evidence, but the office of the commissioners furnishes the proof and the most the commissioners do is to plead imbecility in dealing with the county printers.

That the Democratic county committee, if moved by ordinary self-respect, should have thrown these commissioners off the committee when the facts were divulged, and that the county convention should have shut its doors in their faces, admit of no two opinions. Instead of this, the deals were made which disfranchised the honest voters of their districts and put the commissioners in the convention at the head of delegations that made them powerful for evil. Fake pretenses of loyalty to another candidate for governor by the man who was chief in the deals fool nobody. So certain are STIMSON and his allies of their man that they claim 180 of the Arapahoe delegation, when their votes will nominate him or will produce a stampede that is likely to nominate him.

It may be set down as next to certain that the mass of Democrats will vote for no ticket with either of the present commissioners upon it, and they will vote with

If the facts stated by the News are true, and there has been no attempt to prove them false, and if the conclusions drawn from the facts by the News are reasonable, as they appear to be, no decent Democrat can support the Democratic state or Arapahoe county ticket without loss of self respect and disregard for the interests of good government and the state.

AND IF DEMOCRATIC VOTERS CANNOT SWALLOW THE DEMOCRATIC NOMINATIONS, WHAT REASON CAN THERE BE WHY ANY INDEPENDENT OR REPUBLICAN VOTER SHOULD ASSIST IN PERPETUATING THE POWER OF THE DEMOCRATIC GANG OR GIVING SANCTION TO THE DISREPUTABLE FACTION THAT CONTROLLED THE DEMOCRATIC STATE CONVENTION AND DICTATED ITS NOMINEES?

EMIGRATION OR IRRIGATION.

THE SEPTEMBER number of the Review of Reviews contains an article upon the migration of American farmers to western Canada. This movement, which has already attracted considerable attention on both sides of the border, is explained by Mr. Warman on the sufficient grounds that the enterprising American farmer can find a better opening for his effort and enterprise on the unoccupied lands of Canada than on any of the public lands of the United States. Such a condition has been anticipated by far-sighted public men in the United States for many years past, as it was evident that no resources of territory, however extensive, could long answer the demands being made upon it.

The land hunger acquired by several successive generations of Americans is not to be done away with in a

single decade, and the expansive movement of American settlement naturally finds its way across the border.

There is, however, an alternative to this loss of so many industrious, energetic, intelligent American citizens that is attracting an ever-increasing amount of attention and interest.

It is conclusively established by actual experience that a greater profit and a more certain livelihood may be gained from a small farm in the irrigated regions of the west than from a much larger holding in the humid east. And apart from the advantage secured by the farmer who controls his water supply irrespective of uncertain seasons, there can be no comparison between the usual climate and surroundings of the arid region and those of the northern American states and the Canadian territories.

The conditions of the irrigated districts in Colorado

and elsewhere are not only immensely superior to those of the great plains of Minnesota, the Dakotas, Manitoba and Assiniboia, but they are superior even to those of the most favored rural districts of the eastern and central American states. The conditions of irrigation tend directly and strongly toward dense population and a co-operation among neighbors that is conducive to a higher degree of civilization and a more active social and political life. The land of the small farm is the land of the trolley car and the telephone, and therein numerous agencies of culture and enlightenment flourish as they cannot possibly do where wide distances and drifted snow banks separate the houses of the farmers.

These facts readily suggest the reasons why the arid lands of the west, now uncultivated but soon to be brought under irrigation with the assistance of the national government, offer a particularly favorable field for colonization enterprises. The small farm, thoroughly well cared for, is the ideal irrigation unit, as has been conclusively demonstrated at Greeley in Colorado, in the Salt Lake region and in California.

Colonists who are fortunate enough to secure tracts of land with an assured water supply certainly have a more favorable outlook for the future, than any who seek to make a home with "Our Lady of the Snows."

This is doubtless an aspect of the situation that will receive due attention at the approaching irrigation congress in this city. The opportunities for colonization schemes are more favorable at the present moment than they have been for many years past, and while we do not regard the emigration from this country to Canada as in any way detrimental to either country, we would be glad to see a part of this stream of settlement diverted to the arid western lands.

THE WORK OF THE NEW NAVY.

THE EXTENSION of American sovereignty to overseas possessions and the increase of the active list of the American navy make it necessary and possible to reorganize the sea service on a new and more effective plan.

A recent special from Washington to the Chicago Record-Herald gives some of the details of the new naval plans that will be found to be of general interest. These plans contemplate the forming of two formidable fleets of battleships, one to be located on the North Atlantic coast and the other in the Philippines, while the European, South Atlantic and Pacific squadrons will be made up of cruisers and will be subordinate and auxiliary to the main battle fleets.

The North Atlantic fleet will, however, have its own assignment of cruisers and auxiliaries of various kinds, and it is also contemplated out of these to create a special division which will be assigned to duty in the West Indies and Central America. The interests of the United States in Puerto Rico, Cuba and Panama, together with the almost constant turbulence in Colombia, Venezuela, Hayti, San Domingo and Central America, and the frequent need of American warships at the earliest possible moment, make advisable the establishment of a Caribbean or West Indian fleet, under command of an officer of large ability and discretion. This position, it is understood, is to be occupied by Rear Admiral Coghlan.

Six of the battleships in active service are assigned to the North Atlantic squadron, while two, three or four of the big fighters are to be stationed at the Philippines ready for whatever may happen.

The announcement of these plans is evidence that the administration is alive to the new problems that this nation is called to face and that preparation is being made in advance to secure our interests. These preparations while warlike in seeming are in reality the surest safeguard of peace. The United States proposes to avoid the possibility of any sudden raid upon the cities of the Atlantic seaboard by maintaining a force of battleships sufficient, in conjunction with the coast defense forts, to beat off any invading force. It proposes to avoid the danger of European interference and complications in Central America and the West Indies by maintaining there a force sufficient to protect our own interests and to perform whatever duties and obligations have been assumed by us under international law. It proposes to safeguard the integrity of the Philippines and to prevent trouble in China by maintaining a naval force at the islands sufficient to serve not only as a recourse in time of trouble but as a menace to any hostile power that may be thinking of ignoring our rights on the mainland or of driving us from the islands.

Such a policy as this is consistent with our importance as a nation and with the rights and interests we are now called on to maintain. It is in accordance with the commercial and industrial interests of our people, and it will be supported by popular sentiment not only in the states of the coast but as well by those of the interior, whose people have never yet failed to realize the need of a strong navy and one in constant readiness for action.

A DEMOCRATIC VISION OF DEMOCRATIC DISASTER.

THE Democratic State Convention was held on September 9, 1902.

On the morning of that date the Denver News, the leading Democratic daily of Colorado, presented an issue to the delegates then assembling. This issue was stated by the News as follows:

"The Democratic party has been in power long enough for certain elements to display their indifference to intelligent public sentiment and rely wholly upon machine work for victory. Such a frame of mind leads officials to dishonesty, and when the dishonesty is exposed causes others more honest, though timid, to urge that the dishonesty may hurt the party."

"The election a year ago, counting the aggregate of the votes for sheriffs, clerks and assessors, went against the Democracy by an average of more than 5,000 votes. In the votes counted for the Democrats were the Populist votes in all the counties where fusion was made; this year the sentiment of the party, wisely or not, is against fusion."

"Yet, with scandals in the county commissioners' office of the capital county of the state more glaring and outrageous than any ever before unearthed, with a Democratic state administration that the convention will not have the nerve to ratify, with factions so bitter and persistent that they amount to the extremity of political vendetta, the convention seems on the verge of adopting the side of one of the factions regardless of the overwhelming necessity for nominations that will ally the factions and substitute harmonious enthusiasm for the continuation of the factional strife."

"With this issue the News will have done everything in its power to warn the convention of the precipice upon which the party stands. It feels that it has done its duty to the party and the people of the state. It would not unsay a word it has printed. It is time when courage and boldness are needed. If it has made enemies in speaking the convictions of its heart it is sorry, but though the enemies arose a thousand-fold more thickly than they are the News would perform its duty just as it has."

Yet in spite of this declaration and warning the convention gave itself over to the control of the faction that the News declared was responsible for scandals, more glaring and outrageous than ever before unearthed, and nominated as its candidates for the state offices men

whom the News declared to be the candidates and the tools of this same faction.

No accusations that any Republican speaker or newspaper can bring against the Democratic candidates in the present campaign will be any more direct or any more damaging than those set forth in detail by the News in the days preceding the meeting of the state convention.

No prophecy of Republican success, born of the hope of victory in Republican minds, could be any more definite than the message of defeat voiced by this Democratic newspaper upon the supposition that the party might give itself over to the influences to which it did actually surrender, and do the things and make the nominations that were actually consummated at the state convention.

COLORADO NEEDS REPUBLICAN CONGRESSMEN.

If there were any disposition on the part of Colorado voters to leave national questions out of their political discussions this year, the fact that we are to elect three congressmen would be sufficient of itself to force national issues into the campaign.

Under the new congressional apportionment law, the last Colorado assembly might have divided the state into three districts, thus giving a congressman each to the north-eastern, southeastern and the western portions of the state. But with the same narrow partisanship that led to the passage of the infamous state reapportionment bill, the Democratic majority of the assembly thought it would be more to their political interests to leave the districts as they were and to provide for the election of a congressman at large. What they hoped to accomplish by this course was, in case either one of the districts should go Republican they might still be successful in the state as a whole, and thus get two out of three of the congressmen. On the other hand it was hardly possible to establish three separate congressional districts in the state without giving the Republicans one district, or violating the anti-gerrymander laws established by congress, which laws unfortunately do not apply to the arrangement of the senatorial and representative districts.

Mr. J. F. Shafroth, who represents the First Colorado district in congress, and is now a candidate for re-election, began his service in 1895, and has been successively elected as a member of the Fifty-fourth, Fifty-fifth, Fifty-sixth and Fifty-seventh congresses. He was elected originally as a Republican, and has followed the leadership of Senator Teller through all its various stages. According to the Congressional Directory he was re-elected to the Fifty-fifth, Fifty-sixth and Fifty-seventh congresses as a Silver Republican, and is now classed as a "Silverite." Just at present he is a candidate on the straight Democratic ticket, as a Democrat.

Mr. John C. Bell, who represents Colorado from the Second district, and who is a candidate for re-election, has had two years more experience in congress than Mr. Shafroth. He began his service in 1893, and has been successively elected to the Fifty-third, Fifty-fourth, Fifty-fifth, Fifty-sixth and Fifty-seventh congresses. Mr. Bell is and always has been a Democrat, but he has owed his position in congress to the votes of Silver Republicans and of Populists.

It is an interesting fact that the candidates from the two Colorado districts, both upon the Republican and the Democratic tickets are the same as they were two years ago. At that time Mr. Shafroth received 54,591 votes, to 41,618 for Mr. Bonnyage; while Mr. Bell obtained 65,421 votes, to 51,293 for Mr. Hogg.

Since the time when Mr. Shafroth in 1896 left the Republican party and allied himself with the Democratic opposition in congress, Colorado has had neither voice nor influence in determining the policy of this nation, nor any participation in the important affairs of the national government. Both Mr. Bell and Mr. Shafroth have been members of a minority whose only purpose was to delay the progress and to oppose the measures of the party in control of the government, and their greatest title to favor with their constituents in this state ought to be that that minority was too weak to accomplish anything of serious importance along this line.

The time has certainly come in the history of Colorado politics when we should turn over a new leaf, and should send to Washington men who are able to stand in their places and say, "I propose," as well as, "I object."

Messrs. Brooks, Hogg and Bonnyage are men of this character, and more than that they are men allied with the party of progress and Americanism. If they go to Washington, they will take their places among the other Republican representatives. They will attend the Republican caucus. They will be seen and heard in the Republican committee rooms. They will make their influence felt for the good of this state in a hundred different ways that would not be possible to any member of the minority and opposition party.

Colorado is directly interested in a great many of the most important questions now pending in congress. We have a vital interest especially in Pacific trade, the construction of the isthmian canal, and the development of a national irrigation system. We also have a very vital interest in the tariff and in the matter of its proposed readjustment. It is of the highest importance to us that any changes that are to be made in the tariff shall be made by the friends of the protective system and not by its enemies; and it is of equal importance to us that we should be represented in the councils and the caucuses of the Republican party, where the matter of tariff revision will be determined, and where the changes that are to be made, if any, will be settled.

Colorado cannot afford at the present time to waste its congressional representation in any further pursuit of the hollow mockery and sham that has deluded us for the past six years, and that is now recognized to be such even by those who have been its most earnest advocates and supporters.

Every reason why Colorado should send Republicans to congress is stronger now than it ever has been before.

Every reason why Colorado should elect Democratic congressmen has been buried in the grave of lost political issues.

The result of the Democratic refusal to deal justly by the people in rearranging the congressional districts is likely to be the election of three Republican congressmen from the state this year.

Rip Van Winkle never experienced any greater enlightenment upon his return from the twenty years' sleep, nor Queen Titania when she was aroused from disenchantment and found that her lover was only an ass, than has come to the Populist party of this state, since the Democrats refused to fuse at the recent state convention. In example of which hear the Ridgway Populist:

"That 'those whom the gods would destroy they first make mad,' is as true today as when it was first uttered hundreds of years ago, is fully evinced by every move made by the representatives of the Democratic party from the time of calling their state convention down to the present time, for not a step has been taken by that party in any county or in any district in the state which would not be accepted as conclusive evidence of insanity upon an acquisition of lunacy."

It is not surprising that the Populists should say these things; the wonder is that they have been so long in finding them out.

The American Wife.

"But the American wife? Here James has summed up the American wife in just one sentence. He says: 'The American wife knows nothing of her husband's affairs—except that there are of not the slightest consequence. This is both epigrammatic and exacting. The American wife has quite genuine affection for her husband. Even after years of marriage she loves him as she thinks of him with unaffected friendliness. He is so useful! She could do almost all the virtues, except perhaps the virtue of being interesting, and she overlooks that one defect of his with charitable toleration. She sees him come and go each day with a clock-like regularity. She vacantly knows what his profession or vocation is. She thinks better of him if he is a profession or vocation that is generally regarded as quite creditable. This is practically all she knows or cares about. She sees him arising early and hurrying to his office. She hears him sitting late into the night in the room overhead, and she is probably aware that he is immersed in a great mass of papers and documents of some kind or other, and that he is doing things that he will persist in doing home and fussing over. She finds he must sometimes stay in town all through the summer when the weather is in the nineties and when the sickly heat comes on, or the very walls or sizzles on the pavement. She thinks it very inconsiderate of him to do this. She would really rather have him go with her to the cool, wind-swept roof, than to sit there for his own comfort. Just why he does this she cannot possibly imagine. It is one of the curious, irrational traits which he possesses and which prevent her from taking him quite seriously. Perhaps he will run up to the office one day, and when he goes come back a very nice man, apart from scolding him a little for getting so hideously thin and pale. But he is not particularly comfortable. He follows her meekly into the dining room, and times a day for a while, and then he has to go back to whatever it is that he does in town. Just what it is she does not know. The household bills are paid, the checks come in regularly. She does the things she likes to do. Sometimes dimly recognizes the fact that it is pleasant to have some one to see that her various projects and arrangements are carried out so nicely. Her husband is really quite a nice husband ought to be. He does his duty perfectly, and she has a very accurate notion of what that duty is. To provide for the family requires in fact, and carries at least a heavy burden, absolutely free from care, responsibility or worry—such is the whole duty of the American husband."

"And then, she is so very sure of him! It never occurs to her that he has anything to wish for, or that he possibly be conscious of a void some where in life, or experience even the faintest stirring of dissatisfaction; that he could ever imagine anything different from the life that he is living. He ever dream of an existence where it should be something better than the household banker, a glorified butler, a superior maître d'hôtel. She is absolutely sure that he does not want anything but the life that he is living. Another kind of husband, she would desire a different sort of wife." (Harry Thurston Peck in *Almanac*.)

The French Wife.

"In France the wife's absorption in her husband's interests is even more intense. In proportion to the life of a typical French marriage is narrower than that of an English household. Americans have a curiously false conception of the domestic conditions which prevail in France. The story of French life is written in Paris largely for export to the United States and Russia is probably responsible for our offensive and thoroughly bizarre imagination of French life. As viewed through the lenses of our own eyes by Messieurs de Maupassant, Dreyfus, Mendes and Glinzky, is a sensational, fascinating picture whose time is wholly spent in trying to impress upon the reader the verbiage of the French. The average American is willing to believe all this, because he thinks he knows that French marriages are entirely conventional in their character and void of love. He contrasts them unfavorably with our superior system, according to which a young girl's sentimental education begins while she is in short frocks, continues through the long hair of her youth, and ends at the altar only after she has been promiscuously pawed by half a dozen male acquaintances. The American in his ignorance knows nothing of the delicate decorum of the typical French family, the myriad conventionalities which no one dreams of violating, the purity of thought and life and the perfect devotion of the wife to her husband and domestic life in France. Nor does he know how the very narrowness of that life comes from the fact that the members of a French household are not themselves in the complete plenitude of their individuality. So true is it saying that the English-speaking people have the word for 'home,' while the French, although they do not have the word, possess the thing itself. The French family in fact constitutes an indivisible unit in the sum of nationality, and in the family, the wife is not the husband's other self, his mate, his partner, his thorough comrade, his loyal friend." (Almanac for October.)

The Jealousy Cage-Maker.

In a paper on "Bird-Cage Collecting" in the Century for October, Roger Ripman records this incident, which is only too illustrative of the patience needed by the collector in Latin countries: "Vast patience is needed, much diplomacy, and sometimes a little force; for the collector of a country is generally regarded as the apple of his eye, and often will not part with it for love or money. He will let you have it copied, will himself copy it for you, if you wait long enough, but he will not let it go from the original. He would say he kept his soul in it, and not a bird. While sketching in the Azores, S. had had the great misfortune to break a leg; while it was a mending, time was lost as he waited for him to come to the cage-maker; and yet the latter was him out. Here is a page of his diary: August 5, 1901. Samples looked over. August 6, 1901. Design selected; order given. Cage promised in a couple of weeks."

September 1, 1901. Man states he has not been able to find right kind of bamboo. September 12, 1901. Found some material; must wait until he has the right end of bamboo to get small cage. September 25, 1901. Has secured all material required—now waiting for the right season of the moon to steam the cage. The hot sulphur springs are on October 25, 1901. At the right season forgot to put cage in spring, but there is no hurry; the cage will be finished long before the rich (?) American's leg will be strong enough for him to walk."

November 1, 1901. Corn test—no man can work. November 13, 1901. Husking fest—when no man can work. December 4, 1901. Church fest—no man can work. December 18, 1901. Getting ready for big-killing fest—no man and no work. December 25, 1901. Big-killing fest. General joy—no work. December 27, 1901. Bird-cage made; astonished to find the cage is not such a hurry; if I will only wait another week or two he will finish it. So I finally carried off his original cage, which he said was not to part with; and I hope it will please."

HOW MANY VOTES

WILL BE CAST FOR

GOVERNOR OF COLORADO

ON NOVEMBER 4, 1902 ?

The Gazette Will
Give

\$500

IN CASH
PRIZES

Everyone who wishes to subscribe and those who are already readers of the Gazette will have an opportunity to share in the distribution of the many prizes offered by the Gazette in this contest. The contest will close November 3rd, 1902, and no estimates will be allowed after that date. The official report of the Secretary of the State of Colorado showing the total vote for Governor will determine who are entitled to the prizes, awards of which will be made immediately after the official report has been obtained.

LIST OF PRIZES

To the nearest correct estimator,	1 prize	\$100.00	\$100.00
To the second nearest correct estimator,	1 prize	50.00	50.00
To the third and fourth nearest correct estimator, 2 prizes	25.00	50.00	
To the 5 next nearest correct estimators,	5 prizes	10.00	50.00
To the 10 next nearest correct estimators,	10 prizes	5.00	50.00
To the 25 next nearest correct estimators,	25 prizes	2.00	50.00
To the 100 next nearest correct estimators,	100 prizes	1.00	100.00
144 prizes			\$450.00

SPECIAL--For the nearest correct estimate received before September 15th, 1 prize of \$25.00
For the nearest correct estimate received after September 15th and before October 1st, 1 prize of \$25.00
Total of 146 prizes amounting to \$500.00

P. S. Each estimator will only be entitled to one prize, except in the case of the two SPECIAL prizes, one of which may be won in addition to one of the regular prizes. In case of a tie or that two or more estimators are equally correct, prizes will be divided equally between them.

To Aid in Making Your Estimates We Furnish the Following Information :

Colorado elects a Governor every two years.
The total aggregate vote for Governor in 1894 was 180,983
The total aggregate vote for Governor in 1896 was 186,441
The total aggregate vote for Governor in 1898 was 149,430
The total aggregate vote for Governor in 1900 was 210,049
What will be the total aggregate vote for Governor in 1902? If you guess the nearest correct the first prize of \$100.00 is yours. Besides the \$100.00 prize there are 145 other prizes.

OUR OFFER

The Subscription Price of the Weekly Gazette is \$1.00 a Year

For one year's subscription, paid in advance, two estimates will be allowed.
For two years' subscription, paid in advance, five estimates will be allowed.
For three years' subscription, paid in advance, eight estimates will be allowed.

ORDER BLANK.

COLORADO SPRINGS GAZETTE:

Inclosed find \$ Please send me the Weekly Gazette for years.

Name


Town

State

My estimates of the vote for Governor in the State of Colorado for 1902 are as follows:

1	4
2	5
3	6

Old subscribers may avail themselves of this opportunity by paying their subscription in advance, and will be allowed to vote as per above schedule. In each instance cash must accompany subscription.

 **EXTRA CARE** should be taken in filling out coupon, giving name and address, as well as estimate figures, in plain, legible hand

Address all letters to

CONTEST EDITOR,
Colorado Springs Gazette,
Colorado Springs, Colo.

THE NEWS OF THE WEEK IN COLORADO SPRINGS...

BOY KIDNAPED IN THIS CITY

One of the most sensational attempts at kidnaping on record occurred here yesterday morning. Herbert Siegel, 16-year-old son of Mr. and Mrs. F. W. Siegel, of 211 West Cimarron, was enticed to enter a wagon with a man and woman at 8 o'clock, while on his way to school. About half a mile from Fountain he recovered consciousness and attempted to escape. The man caught him and cut him on the wrist with a pocket knife. A mile below Fountain the man left the wagon for a moment, leaving the woman to hold Herbert. The boy struck her a sudden blow in the face, knocked her down and escaped.

OLIVER P. GRIMES RESIGNS

Oliver P. Grimes, one of the newly appointed administrators for the Stratton estate, yesterday resigned his position as undersheriff to Sheriff Gilbert, in order that he can devote his time to his new duties. Deputy Sheriff George E. Dayton has been appointed to succeed him as undersheriff. Mr. Grimes has been undersheriff since January 1 last, going in when Sheriff Gilbert assumed the duties of his office. Prior to that time Mr. Grimes was a practicing attorney here and took the position of undersheriff only after much solicitation on the part of Mr. Gilbert and his friends.

Mr. Dayton has been deputy sheriff since January 1 and is thoroughly familiar with the position he has been appointed to fill. Before going into the sheriff's office he was for about four years connected with the city police department in the capacity of detective and he is regarded as one of the cleverest criminal trackers in this section of the country. He is a comparatively young man and is endowed with a thorough knowledge of the desk work that falls to the lot of the undersheriff.

Sheriff Gilbert has not yet designated a successor to Deputy Sheriff Dayton. He has several applications but is considering the matter thoroughly in order to secure the right man.

GREENWALD IS BROUGHT BACK
A man who had been charged with attempting to steal \$7,000 on a check belonging to the Woods Investment company of this city, reached Denver yesterday morning in custody of the United States postal officers. He will be taken to Pueblo for trial in a few days.

Greenwald was arrested in Salt Lake City and has been making a fight against extradition. It is said that a considerable sum of money was put up to keep him from being brought to Colorado, but it was unsuccessful. Greenwald conducted a part of the operations in this city whereby he hoped to secure the \$7,000. In some manner he got hold of a check which he sent to Joseph J. Willard, an attorney in Belvidere, New Jersey, to Miss R. Green in care of the Woods Investment company in this city. Either the check was stolen after it reached this city or it was apprehended before it left Belvidere.

Greenwald wrote a letter on stationery belonging to the Elk hotel in this city and sent it with the check to the bank at Belvidere on which the check was cashed. The money was sent to him at Salt Lake, the check being indorsed with the name of the Woods Investment company. It happened that the bank was familiar with the signature of the Woods company, and the money was sent to him. Postoffice Inspector Sullivan, who began an investigation, a decoy message from the New Jersey bank is said to have assisted in the capture. So far as is known Greenwald is a dangerous here, he is playing for high stake and lost, if he is the guilty man.

KURIE TO REELECT AN
ARMY FOR GUARDSMEN.
A bill to reelect an army for guardsmen, which was introduced in the state legislature to construct a building in this city for army purposes, and the deal will probably be closed up within the next few days. The bill will be for the use of both of the local companies, D and I. Second regiment, National guard of Colorado, and will be located on the east side of the 300 block on North Tejon, nearly opposite the El Paso club building. The plan is to have it a two-story building, 100 feet, to cost in the neighborhood of \$10,000, and the state will take a lease for 30 years.

Kurie stated last evening that the bill was not fully completed, but expected that it would be consummated in the next few days. He stated that the guards will use only the upper story of the building, the lower portion to be devoted to other purposes. The building will be built and fitted up in the most improved manner for use as a drill hall and barracks and will embody many features not contained in the armories elsewhere in the state, most of which are sadly out of date.

For a long time an effort has been on foot to secure a decent armory for Companies I and E, but they have been unsuccessful up to this time. The great trouble has been that a contract could not be drawn making a long lease that would be valid if a succeeding state administration, following that state made it, wanted to break it. The offer made by Mr. Kurie is one of the best in the city and the state could not do better if it looked about for months. The guard here needs a new and improved armory and the erection of the building will do a great deal toward stimulating interest in the work of the civilian soldiers. Construction of the building will be commenced as soon as the deal is finally closed.

KANSAS DELEGATES TO
THE CONGRESS NAMED.
The most important letter received at the office of the chamber of commerce yesterday in connection with the coming session of the irrigation congress was from Governor Stanley of Kansas. He expressed himself as being in sympathy with the aims of the congress and says that the congress will be of incalculable benefit to the west. These words are especially encouraging, coming as they do from the governor of the state which is at present contesting the right of this state to use the waters of the Arkansas river. Governor Stanley announces his delegates as follows:

W. G. Russell, Russell; E. R. Moore, (Great Bend); L. L. Russell, (Garden City); J. A. Churchill, (Dodge City); J. B. Allen, (Oberlin); H. W. A. Reeder, (M. C. Logan); C. S. Landis, (Osborne); Hon. L. M. Linton, (Lebanon); J. F. Morse, (Phillipsburg); Hon. Alvin Law, (City); Hon. Robert Findlay, (Stargis); R. Thompson, (Lakin); J. W. Berry, (Jewell City); W. L. Chambers, (Stockton); Hon. S. J. Stewart, (Humboldt).

C. B. Schmidt of the Suburban Land and Investment company, Pueblo, writes that he will be present, and further says: "I hope the deliberations of the congress will result in securing to the arid west the largest possible benefit that may be derived from the recently passed irrigation act. I consider this act next in importance to the home-stead act, passed during the Lincoln

MOON TO HAVE TOTAL
ECLIPSE OCTOBER 16.
Thursday, October 16, there will be a total eclipse of the moon which will be visible, or rather invisible, in this city. This afternoon Professor E. H. Lord of Colorado college will explain the nature and the extent of the eclipse to the scientific society at 4:15 o'clock.

Heartfelt sympathy is tendered to her family and friends, entreating them to seek consolation in the blessed memory of her perfectly rounded life—Memory is possession. E. C. A.

CHARLES ARCHER RETURNED
Man Who Disappeared from Manitou Three Weeks Ago Returned After Experiencing a Mental Aberration Has Lost 25 Pounds and \$100.

Charles Archer, the engineer at the Pike's Peak power house near Manitou, who disappeared from Manitou about two weeks ago, returned to this city yesterday with one of the most remarkable stories of temporary mental aberration that has ever been reported. For a full week Archer was reported to be missing. His disappearance was a mystery to all who knew him. It was at first feared that there might have been foul play, but after an extended search it was concluded that Archer had gone away because he wanted to and the hunt was abandoned.

Mr. Archer reached this city yesterday morning and the first thing he did was to look up his wife who has been staying here since her husband's disappearance and who, as might be supposed, was very anxious to hear from him. The couple have taken up rooms at 323 North Tejon street temporarily, and Mr. Archer was found there by a Gazette reporter last evening. His story of his wanderings is a most interesting one.

"I do not remember anything from the time I went to Manitou until about a week later when I came to and found myself in Hotchkiss. I had been studying hard for some time past and working on an invention which has taxed my nerves and brain. Then a few days before I went away I received word that my baby sister had dropped dead and I presume that my mental faculties became totally unbalanced temporarily and sent me away on that wild trip.

"It seems that I wandered into Hotchkiss, which is a great fruit shipping center, and when I was there I found fruit. I climbed up onto a wagon to observe the operation, apparently, and the men asked me if I wanted to go to work. They say that I replied that I did, so I was immediately engaged and worked throughout the day. In the evening, as I found out later, I was walking about the town when I came to a Methodist church and sat down on the steps. My father is a Methodist minister in Iowa, which fact may have had something to do with

SENATORIAL APPOINTMENT.

Secretary of State Mills has finally decided upon the appointment of state senators to the various districts and has apparently settled the El Paso county matter by appointing one senator to the Third and one to the Twenty-sixth districts. Senator Goldsmith, being the hold-over under the old appointment. Call for the election will be issued the first of next month. However, the table prepared by the secretary of state does not altogether settle the situation throughout the state, as it makes a membership of 30 for the senate, one beyond the constitutional number. As there are 18 hold-over senators, it can only be constitutionally elected this fall. The senate concluded that he could not do this very well and Senator Roberts, elected in the old Twenty-sixth, will be credited to the old Twenty-sixth, as it is the only district which he can be credited with. A conflict with another hold-over. No election will be called for the new Twenty-sixth, although the secretary's table provides for one there.

The new table comprised Gilpin county and Senator Newell's term expired. The Thirtieth general assembly appointment so arranged the districts that Newell would not be in a district which would elect this year. The bill was hinged to accomplish this, and the exertion has been made that Newell would have a chance in the new Twenty-sixth. With regard to El Paso, Douglas and Teller counties, however, the situation is now apparently settled. The table prepared by the secretary of state is as follows:

OLD APPOINTMENT.
Dist. County. In Elect.
1. Arapahoe, F. Adams, John A. Rush, Theodore McGuire 3
2. Pueblo-Hume Lewis 1
3. Douglas, El Paso, Teller 1
4. Subdivided 1
5. Las Animas-Castillo Barale 1
6. Boulder-C. B. Ward 1
7. Lake 1
8. Weld-W. L. Clayton 1
9. Jefferson-L. West 1
10. Fremont-F. A. Moore 1
11. Larimer 1
12. Pitkin-S. J. Hallett 1
13. Clear Creek-H. L. Roberts 1
14. Rio Blanco 1
15. mt-B. L. Jefferson 1
16. Costilla, Huertano, Custer 1
17. Saguache, Rio Grande, Hinsdale, Mineral 1
18. Gunnison, Delta, Mesa 1
19. Montrose, San Miguel, Dolores 1
20. San Juan, Siltco, Huerfano 1
21. La Plata, Montezuma-Geo. V. Copp 1
22. Chaffee, Park 1
23. Arapahoe, El Paso, Teller 1
24. Cheyenne, Lincoln, Kit Carson, Elbert, Arapahoe, F. A. Graves 1
25. Clear, Kiowa, Bent, Baca, Fremont, Montezuma-Geo. V. Copp 1
26. Archuleta, Conejos-W. H. Adams 1
27. Sedgewick, Morgan, Logan, Washington, Yuma, Phillips 1
28. Gilpin 1
29. Pueblo, Huerfano 1
30. Park, Lake 1

NEW APPOINTMENT.
Dist. County. In Elect.
1. Arapahoe, F. Adams, John A. Rush, Theodore McGuire 3
2. Pueblo 1
3. El Paso, Teller 1
4. Subdivided 1
5. Lake 1
6. Weld-W. L. Clayton 1
7. Jefferson-L. West 1
8. Fremont-F. A. Moore 1
9. Larimer 1
10. Pitkin-S. J. Hallett 1
11. Clear Creek-H. L. Roberts 1
12. Rio Blanco 1
13. mt-B. L. Jefferson 1
14. Costilla, Huertano, Custer 1
15. Saguache, Rio Grande, Hinsdale, Mineral 1
16. Gunnison, Delta, Mesa 1
17. Montrose, San Miguel, Dolores 1
18. San Juan, Siltco, Huerfano 1
19. La Plata, Montezuma-Geo. V. Copp 1
20. Chaffee, Park 1
21. Arapahoe, El Paso, Teller 1
22. Cheyenne, Lincoln, Kit Carson, Elbert, Arapahoe, F. A. Graves 1
23. Clear, Kiowa, Bent, Baca, Fremont, Montezuma-Geo. V. Copp 1
24. Archuleta, Conejos-W. H. Adams 1
25. Sedgewick, Morgan, Logan, Washington, Yuma, Phillips 1
26. Gilpin 1
27. Pueblo, Huerfano 1
28. Park, Lake 1

EL PASO COUNTY.
Many of El Paso county's oldest settlers have little knowledge of the wonderful progress made in farming in El Paso county. Hitherto the common idea has been that the lands of this county were good principally for stock raising. The fact is, however, that the soil has done much to remove this impression. Production from non-irrigated lands in competition with the entire state, El Paso county was awarded something like 40 first and second prizes.

One exhibit was macaroni wheat, grown from government seed. There were three samples, two being from irrigated lands and one from the non-irrigated lands of El Paso county. The irrigated samples were taken from the hills, which were not irrigated, and the non-irrigated, which was hand-threshed and not cleaned, 40 pounds. Had it been cleaned it would have gone 64 pounds to the bushel. The majority of the exhibit came from the hills of Colorado and the West Under Irrigation, and Gilbert McClurg will show some of the pictures of Pike's Peak scenery that accompany his lecture on "Peak, Pass and Plain," but will give none of the lecture. Following these events, President Stetson and the faculty of Colorado college will hold a reception in honor of the delegates.

PRESIDENT HADLEY
FOR IRRIGATION.
President Hadley of Yale writes to the chamber of commerce as follows: "There is, I think, no subject which has stronger claims upon the attention of the universities of the country than the irrigation of the arid lands. It is a subject which should be taught to show how highly we appreciate this at Yale. Irrigation is a matter of national moment where the need of practical experience is so great. We are fully alive to the opportunity of public service which lies near at hand and join with the members of your congress in the hope that this opportunity may be more and more fully realized as time goes on and the means more adequate ly provided for meeting it."

F. H. Newell, the government hydrographer in charge of carrying out the provisions of the recent irrigation act was a caller at the office of the chamber of commerce yesterday. He will be in the selection for the locations of the government works. He says he will not be influenced by the opinions of business men in the various states. He hinted that it would be his intention to be interested in securing government aid to attend the coming session of the National Irrigation congress. Mr. Newell went from here to Salt Lake City where he will address the state irrigation convention which opens today. He will urge attendance at the sessions of the National congress. On his return to Colorado Springs he will stop off at Grand Junction and address an irrigation meeting.

In a letter received at the office yesterday, Chairman Wantland compliments the chamber of commerce on the way they have handled the irrigation convention ever held in the west. John Britten Walker of the Cosmopolitan magazine writes that it would give him great pleasure to attend the convention, but he will try to arrange his affairs that he can attend. He says, however, that his coming is too uncertain for the committee to give him a place on the program.

The governor of Washington has appointed delegates to the congress as follows:

Walter N. Granger, Zillah.
H. E. Libby, Clarkston.
Arthur Gunn, Wenatchee.
F. O. D. W. Walker, Pullman.
E. F. Anderson, Ellensburg.
H. B. Schenck, Ellensburg.
Hon. J. P. Sharpe, Ellensburg.
Hon. D. E. Lester, Tacoma.
Hon. William Jones, Tacoma.
J. H. Plummer, Tacoma.
Col. W. E. Prosser, Seattle.
R. H. Dewey, Seattle.
W. E. Blaine, Seattle.
W. C. Little, Seattle.

George A. Mead writes from Omaha that he will attend the congress as a representative from that city. C. B. Sterner of Saratoga, Wyo., has also accepted the governor's appointment and will be present. John Hall of Syracuse, Kan., is another state delegate who writes of his intention to be present. He also asks that a room be reserved for him at one of the hotels.

DEATH OF MRS. SMALLEY
OCCURRED YESTERDAY.
Entered into eternal rest, Sunday, September 28, 1902, at 2 p. m., Mrs. Mary Belinda Smalley, in her 55th year. Mrs. Smalley was the widow of the Rev. John Smalley. She was born at Easton, Pa., December 11, 1817. For many years she was a devoted teacher in Pennsylvania and a number of prominent men studied under her. Her profession was a pleasure, both in the doing and in the recollection.

Mrs. Smalley came to Colorado Springs in 1853. Appropriate services were conducted Sunday afternoon at 3 o'clock in her late home near the Garden of the Gods, Manitou. Interment will occur at Waverly, Iowa, where the family formerly resided. She will rest beside her husband, who passed away some years ago.

Seven children survive her: Mrs. Mary S. Cort, Miss Leonard Smalley, Miss Katharine Smalley, Colorado Springs; Mrs. Ralph Field, Denver; Messrs. J. C. and E. S. Smalley, Waverly, Iowa; Mr. H. B. Smalley, Chicago, Illinois.

Those nearest her testify to a useful life, rich in thought, word and deed, and now she has been summoned from "the evening hymn of this life" to "the morning hymn of the life to come," a noble mother, counselor and friend.

Heartfelt sympathy is tendered to her family and friends, entreating them to seek consolation in the blessed memory of her perfectly rounded life—Memory is possession. E. C. A.

THE AUDITORIUM CAFE
Opposite Hotel Dewey—KELLEY SISTERS, Props.
1638 Welton St., Denver, Colo.

FOR SALE--
A paying drug store, with a clean, new stock and fixtures, only one in town. Also a good physician's practice. Located in the town of Peyton, Colo., 27 miles northeast of Colorado Springs, on C., R. I. & P. R'y. Town small, but surrounding territory large. Water best on earth, and mountain air fine. Country—dairy and farming. Reason for selling, wish to seek a lower altitude. \$1,000 cash gets the bargain. Address, CITY DRUG STORE, Peyton, Colo.

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A paying drug store, with a clean, new stock and fixtures, only one in town. Also a good physician's practice. Located in the town of Peyton, Colo., 27 miles northeast of Colorado Springs, on C., R. I. & P. R'y. Town small, but surrounding territory large. Water best on earth, and mountain air fine. Country—dairy and farming. Reason for selling, wish to seek a lower altitude. \$1,000 cash gets the bargain. Address, CITY DRUG STORE, Peyton, Colo.

that we will have from here some prominent pleasure in informing you. I am sure that Mr. Van Hook, vice-president and general manager of the Maxwell Land Grant company, who is taking a deep interest in the subject and desires to become further enlightened and informed on matters pertaining to irrigation, Mr. A. L. Hobbs, secretary and manager of the Raton Water Works company, a company who are now constructing a large dam at the head of the Chisnolia river, C. N. Blackwell, cashier of the First National bank. These in addition to the other delegates appointed will make quite a representation from this section and if the other sections of the territory take as much interest in the subject, in regard to a crowd will be fully realized.

Telegrams have been received from Arthur Gunn of Wenatchee, Wash., and O. J. Mathison of Cody, Wyo., saying that they will surely be present. Professor Thomas Shaw of the Minnesota Agricultural college and editor of the Farmer, will be present at the congress and speak on the enormous agricultural production that will result from irrigation. President Hill of the Great Northern railroad will not be able to be here. Congressman Frank C. Ed- dy has joined the Minnesota delegation to the congress. Hon. Daniel W. Lawler, a prominent Minnesota lawyer, has been secured to address the congress. Mr. Lawler is spoken of as one of the most forceful and eloquent speakers in the west and is regarded as a valuable addition to the program. He comes here at considerable private sacrifice. A letter has been received from Charles F. Lummis, editor of the Out West magazine, saying that the congress this year, but will endeavor to be present at the next session.

All the sessions of the congress will be held in the Antlers hall, except one on Tuesday evening, which will be held at Perkins hall. At this meeting Charles F. Johnson will deliver his illustrated lecture on "Irrigation in Egypt," Franklin E. Brooks of this city will speak on "The Future of Colorado and the West Under Irrigation," and Gilbert McClurg will show some of the pictures of Pike's Peak scenery that accompany his lecture on "Peak, Pass and Plain," but will give none of the lecture. Following these events, President Stetson and the faculty of Colorado college will hold a reception in honor of the delegates.

On Monday evening a reception will be tendered to President Walsh and the visiting delegates by the chamber of commerce. A reception committee appointed from the membership of the chamber will serve. There will be no formal dinner at this event. The reception will be followed by a ball.

COLORADO SPRINGS
YOUNG PEOPLE WED.
P. A. McCurdy and Miss Maggie Long were united in marriage yesterday afternoon at 3 p. m. at 122 Portland boulevard. About 30 intimate friends of the high contracting parties were present and the ceremony was a very pleasant one. Rev. Father Smith of the St. James church officiated with the groom and Martha L. Butler of Williamsport, Tenn., was bridesmaid. Light refreshments were served by Muehl.

P. A. McCurdy is a well-known young business man of Colorado Springs, who has a wide circle of friends. Mrs. McCurdy was for four years with the Johnson & Wilbur Mercantile company and is a most charming young lady whose many friends will congratulate Mr. McCurdy upon his choice for a life companion. The happy couple will commence housekeeping in a new eight-room cottage and will be at home after October 20. No cards.

FOUNTAIN OIL COMPANY
SOLD OUT BY SHERIFF.
Sheriff Gilbert appeared in the role of auctioneer Monday and as such disposed of a memory of the city of Colorado. He sold under the hammer the property of the Fountain Oil company, which started Chinawards on the Charter Oak ranch, west of Fountain.

The Fountain company was one of the first in the field of action among the oil companies which sprang up like mushrooms in the days of the excitement. It erected a derrick and began boring until a depth of 1,500 feet was reached. Then there was a lull in proceedings and finally the mine, Snelter and Supply company of Denver brought suit for the value of the supplies. The sale was under an execution, the result of the suit. Prior to auctioning off the derrick and other material the sheriff held a sale in front of his office at the court house and sold the land controlled by the company for the sum of \$50, it being bid in by a representative of the supply company. The material at the ranch was bid in for \$1,000 by Albert Brown of Florence. The bidding started off at \$50 and was run up from that figure to the sale sum. The material is still in good condition and can be used any time. It is not known what the purchaser proposes to do with it.

No Longer Than Your Hand
is the spot in your back directly affected by lumbago. But it is big enough to prostrate you until a kind friend rubs Perry David Painkiller in to your aching flesh. Then the torture, which has been as bad as toothache, dies away. Painkiller is equally good in relieving sciatica and the various forms of rheumatism. 25 and 50c. bottles.

Hotel Dewey
1645 Welton Street
DENVER, COLO.
Famous Home Dairy Restaurant Next Door.
Rates—One Person, \$5.00 to \$10.00 Per Day.
\$2.50 to \$10.00 Per Week.
Take 17th Street Car from Union Depot.

The Auditorium Cafe
Opposite Hotel Dewey—KELLEY SISTERS, Props.
1638 Welton St., Denver, Colo.

FOR SALE--
A paying drug store, with a clean, new stock and fixtures, only one in town. Also a good physician's practice. Located in the town of Peyton, Colo., 27 miles northeast of Colorado Springs, on C., R. I. & P. R'y. Town small, but surrounding territory large. Water best on earth, and mountain air fine. Country—dairy and farming. Reason for selling, wish to seek a lower altitude. \$1,000 cash gets the bargain. Address, CITY DRUG STORE, Peyton, Colo.

Knigh-Campbell Music Co.
113 N. Tejon St.
COLORADO SPRINGS.
Best Pianos at lowest prices.
Special bargains for out of town customers.
Write us for particulars as to makes, styles, prices and terms.
Catalogs free.



Consumers' Wholesale House
Send us a trial order for Ark Bye Whiskies and Wines.
Notice These Prices: Gal. Ark Whiskey (Bye or Bourbon) \$4.00
Tom Moore \$5.00
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Calcium carbonate 7.32
Magnesium carbonate 3.38
Silica62
Oxide of iron and aluminum62
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